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AGENTS.

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B. Bailey,	Fort Alexander.
Robinson's Express,	Similkameen.
M. Merritt,	Fort Hope.
Kimball & Gladwin,	Yale.
Ballou's Express,	Lillooet.
W. Hunsph,	Yale.
Capt. Peterson,	Lytton City.
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco.
F. Algar,	Clement's Lane, London.
G. Street,	London.

A Bachelor's Wish.

I should like a snug house with several acres,
No score at my butcher's, nor yet at my bakers';
A nice little wife, after which my heart hankers,
And always a hundred or two at my bankers.
I should like a nice pony and a nice little carriage
To drive my dear wife about after her marriage;
To attend to my pony I should like a nice man—
To work in my garden and do what he can;
To attend to my house I should like a nice maid—
To cook us nice dinners, be sober and staid;
To attend to my wife I should like a small page—
To make himself useful and take a small wage—
To open the door and go quick to the post,
And hunt up the fowls and keys when they're lost.
To attend to myself I should like a nice dog;
To lie in my stye I should like a fat hog.
I should like a few cherubs to sit round my table;
For my wife and for them I would do what I'm able.
When October comes round I would brew some nice beer,
'Twould be ready for tapping the end of the year.
To my neighbors and friends I would open my door,
And I ne'er would forget the cause of the poor.
I'd do all that and more for you, darling honey,
But I can't, you perceive, just for want of the money.

What is a Corporation?

In a community such as ours, that has been hitherto in a sort of semi-organized state, one would naturally expect to find many crude and imperfect notions respecting things that in an older place would be tolerably well understood. More especially is this the case on this coast. Here are congregated together people from all parts of the world. The pursuit of wealth or love of adventure has brought men of every race and tongue in contact with each other. Varied are the institutions and forms of government they have been accustomed to in their own country; most of them differing in many respects from ours. It therefore becomes desirable that in the infancy of our municipal life we should set out with a few definite ideas as to our position and political machinery. We are led to these reflections by remarks that have fallen from some of the candidates for civic honors in regard to what could and what could not be done under the Corporation Act of the city of Victoria. In order to be able to take a proper view of its provisions, with a view to forming a just idea of their power and effect, it may perhaps be as well to take a cursory glance at corporation in general, or at least that branch of them known as corporation aggregate, to which belongs Municipal Corporations. We might define a corporation *(aggregate)* as an artificial body, constituted of a number of individuals with a unity of will and action, exercisable by a single individual. This defination is, we think, sufficiently comprehensive for our purpose. The moment a corporation is created, that moment certain incidents are necessarily, and, as a matter of course, tacitly annexed to it. These incidents, whether they be rights, powers, capacities or incapacities, will be found upon examination to arise naturally from the very form and objects of the body constituted a corporation. Amongst the incidents just mentioned will be found the right of having a perpetual succession, that is, of continuing the Corporation indefinitely by supplying its parts by election or otherwise, whenever it is found necessary. The right to sue and be sued by its corporate name is another privilege arising from the necessity of combining several rights of action into one. A third right is the right to take lands for the benefit of the Corporation when not forbidden by mortmain laws. As a Corporation cannot manifest its will by personal act or speech by reason of its being an invisible, artificial body, it is necessary to do so by symbol in the shape of a common seal, which every Corporation has a tacit right to have and use, and by which alone many corporations can at all make any valid contract. But another power possessed by a corporation is to make by-laws for the better carrying out of the object for which it is formed. This in effect makes every municipal corporation a sort of little republic, a little government in itself. Corporations have also by implication a right to a corporate name, if it be not granted to them at their formation. This name gives them an individuality—by it they buy and sell and make their contracts like a natural person. In most Incorporation Acts, at least such as are for the incorporation of cities, many of the above incidents and powers are specified and in some instances modified by special declaration, whilst a great number of other privileges not necessarily incident to a corporate body, are bestowed, as for instance, in the Victoria Act of Incorporation. The above is but a slight and imperfect sketch of the laws regulating corporate institutions. yet may serve to enable our readers, or such of them as have not had opportunities to inform themselves upon the subject, to form some general idea of a very important matter.

Quarter Sessions.

It has always been the proud boast of the inhabitants of the British Islands that wherever they go in any number—wherever they form a settlement or colony, they bring with them an institution which has perhaps as much as anything else contributed to give them the envied position of being one of the freest and most independent races on the face of the globe. There is not, we believe, among the numerous colonies and dependencies of Great Britain which encircle this world like a zone, one in which the privilege of being tried by a jury of his fellowmen does not in some shape belong to even the meanest individual. Though we must confess that of late years there has been a tendency, both at home and in some of the colonies, to entrust a good deal of the power of deciding upon the evidence of facts in trials to a magistrate exercising summary jurisdiction. In many cases this state of things is unavoidable. The offences requiring adjudication being often of too trivial a character to warrant the expense and delay of sending them before a jury in the first instance. But the extension of so much power over the liberties of the subject to one or two men should be jealously guarded against. In a great many instances the evil to be apprehended from an undue or improper exercise of a magisterial power has been obviated by giving the party injured a right to appeal from the decision of the officer before whom a charge has been brought, to another court and jury, most commonly called the Quarter Sessions. We have had that right in times past; but owing to the most of the magistrates who were to form the court having, from one cause or another, disappeared from the judicial arena, and owing to the gross neglect of the Executive in supplying them, places the community almost entirely at the mercy of the decisions of the Police Commissioner, without an opportunity of redress in case such decisions were improper. We do not wish to be understood that we have any fault to find with that officer personally. The faults to be complained of are inseperable from humanity.

No one man can be expected to be perfect; can be expected to arrive at that same correctness of conclusion on matters of fact that would be the case with the deliberations of a greater number. This state of things has been for some time a source of great dissatisfaction. People cannot help instituting comparisons between matters here and elsewhere, and coming to the conclusion that things are not as they should be in all that pertains to the proper regulation of their interests.

The election of the Mayor has been the means of giving us another magistrate. There is nothing now to prevent our having regular Courts of Quarter Sessions. Two magistrates is the smallest number the law allows to exercise the powers of that court, and it is to be hoped that sufficient unity of action will exist between the Mayor and Police Commissioner to have the matter carried out without delay. In addition to ordinary matters of appeal, we may yet have a good many appeals from decisions under city by-laws, though for which we are afraid some provision must be made by way of amendment of the Incorporation Act.

THE FRENCH FINANCES.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing on the 4th, says: "The Budget Committee have at length laid their report before the Corps Legislatif, but some days must elapse before it is printed and distributed. I am, however, in a position to state its principal features. The commission labored hard to obtain from the Government a reduction of the army below the estimate (400,000 men and 85,000 horses), and even had an interview with the Emperor on the subject, but His Majesty explicitly declared that he would not consent to a further reduction on any condition. The Committee of the Corps Legislatif were too polite to insist any further. On the other hand the Committee have totally upset M. Fould's budget, and what is stranger still, have obtained the consent of the Government to the various modifications they propose. The proposed tax on salt is abandoned—the exemption proposed for small tax payers is abandoned—the proposed stamp duty on bills and receipts is abandoned—the proposed duty on carts and waggons is greatly reduced, but the tax on private carriages is maintained. In round numbers the Budget Committee have struck off some 30,000,000f. from M. Fould's estimated receipts; but they have not apparently retrenched one centime from his estimated expenditure. The various departments must therefore economise, or the deficit which M. Fould fancied he had provided against, must add its quota to the deficits of the past ten years, which amount, as you are aware, to the respectable figure of £40,000,000 sterling.

Arrival of the Gov. Douglas.

The steamer Gov. Douglas, Captain Moss, arrived from Port Douglas via New Westminster on Monday. She brought 70 passengers and $40,000 in gold dust, principally in the hands of passengers.

A rumor prevailed at Lillooet, on Friday last, that three white men and a Chinaman had been murdered and robbed by highwaymen at some point between La Fountain and Williams Lake. Two of the murdered white victims are said to be named Victor and Benj. Fish, two well-known packers, and an Expressman. The Chinaman is supposed to have accidentally come upon the murderers while they were executing their hellish work and was killed to prevent his becoming a witness against them. The story was generally disbelieved at Lillooet and was attributed to a foolish rumor started by Indians.

The men arrested at Port Douglas, on suspicion of murdering Lewin and others, at the Forks of Quesnelle, have been liberated, nothing appearing against them.

Abbott, from the celebrated claim of Abbott & Co., on Williams' Creek, came passenger on the Douglas. He brings about $12,000 in gold dust and returns an invalid. One-half of his claim was sold to Kurtz & Smith for $17,000.

The diggings on Siwash Creek, four miles above Yale are expected to turn out well. $10 a day to the hand is reported to have been made with sluices.

From Cariboo, we glean but little additional news. Commissioner Elwyn has been to Sugar Creek and, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, has suffered to be recorded and laid over until next spring several claims, the owners coming below. No prospect to indicate a rich deposit of gold has been obtained on this creek. On Jack-of-Clubs Creek, claims are also laid over.

THE BALLOT.—The *Times* thus states the circumstances under which Mr. Berkeley succeeded in carrying his ballot motion in the House of Commons, on the 27th:—When Mr. Berkeley who had taken a position in the front Opposition bench, rose to speak, the Speaker left the House for a few minutes. There were scarcely forty members in the house; the Opposition benches were almost deserted, and Mr. Brand and Mr. Hugessen were in undisputed possession of the Treasury Bench. Frequent communications passed between Mr. Berkeley and the hon. members below the gangway, who began to muster in some strength. It was plain that some skilful manœuvre was in contemplation. When the Speaker again took the chair, Mr. Berkeley said he had to ask leave to bring in a bill to cause votes at elections to be taken by ballot. It struck him forcibly that the arguments he had heretofore used were entirely unanswerable, and under those circumstances he begged to leave the question in the hands of the right hon. gentleman in the chair. [Cheers and laughter.] Lord Fermoy seconded the motion. The question having been put, was received with a vigorous cry of 'Aye' from the one side, and a sturdy 'No' from a few voices on the other, and when the Speaker declared the 'Ayes' had it, there were loud cheers mingled with bursts of laughter from below the gangway. In the meantime Lord Palmerston entered the House, and was about to speak, but the "Noes" had just been given, and the noble Lord was too late. A division was called for, and nearly 100 members hurried into the House. The House then divided. When the hon. member from Bristol, as one of the tellers, walked from the table to the lobby, he was greeted with much cheering, which was renewed when he took the paper from the clerk in order to announce the numbers:—For the motion 83; against it 50; majority 33. The announcement of the numbers elicited much cheering and laughter."

A SPANISH PARRICIDE.—A horrible parricide has just been committed at Almaden, in Spain, by a farmer named Lopez. The father of this man having recently contracted a second marriage, the son, thinking his interests compromised, was seized with a feeling of bitter hatred, and resolved on revenging himself. A few days ago, after sending his wife on an errand at some distance, he armed himself with a sickle, and, proceeding to a field where his father was at work, murdered him by blows on the head, and then disfigured the body by chopping the extremities to pieces. Lopez then returned home and supped, and slept as usual, and it was only on the following day, after the report of the murder had spread abroad, that his wife had her suspicions awakened by discovering blood on her husband's clothes. He was subsequently arrested. On being interrogated he confessed his crime, and disclosed all the details with brutal coolness and cynicism.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—A very fine steamer, named the Kersonese, is now lying in the Bute Docks, loading with coal, destined for the Southern ports. She is to run the blockade, or at least attempt it, and is manned by a very smart crew of picked hands. She will sail from Cardiff in a few days. Two steamers lately cleared out for Nassau, valued with cargoes at £160,000, were insured at Lloyd's, at war risks—the steamers at seven and eight guineas premium, and a like sum on the cargoes above the ordinary sea rates of 25s. On the 3d the rates advanced to nine and ten guineas, arising from the vigilance now pursued by the blockading squadron of the Federal forces. It is said that the squadron have possession of the names of all steamers on which war risks have been effected in England, which, on doubt, is furnished every mail by parties in the city.—*European Times.*

☞ Light is dear in Dixie. Terebene oil a substitute for our cheap fluid, which is made of rosin and turpentine, is sold for one dollar and seventy-five cents a gallon.

Preparations by France for the Campaign in Mexico.

A despatch from Paris, dated on the evening of the 20th of June, says: General Trochu is spoken of as a candidate for the command of the army in Mexico; but the favorite for the moment seems to be Gen. Montauban, whose military talents are undeniable, and who may thus be compensated for the rejection of the Dotation bill, in which he was so much interested. There will be three Generals, one commanding in chief, and two—namely, Lorencez and Douar—commanding divisions. Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, whose arrival in Paris I announced a day or two ago, returns to Mexico to resume his functions as head of the naval station. He attended the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday, and, it appears, is in greater favor than ever. 12,000 fresh troops are going at once. There are already about 4,000 men in or about Orizaba; so that, with the additional reinforcements to be despatched at a later period, the whole force for this second "Conquest of Mexico" will be about 20,000 men. I mentioned previously that the Spanish war indemnity of 1823 (25,000,000f.) was paid into the French Treasury a few days ago. It comes very opportunely for the present war; is it not strange that Spain, which withdrew from the expedition, in reality pays a considerable portion of the expenses of it? The Queen Dowager, Maria Christina, is said to highly approve Gen. Prim's conduct, and, as might be expected from a Bourbon Princess, is strongly opposed to the pretensions of the Arch-duke Maximilian.

The following are some of the regiments under orders, and which have proceeded to their place of embarcation: The 1st Regiment of Zouaves in Algeria; the 18th Infantry, at Cherbourg; the 7th battalion Chasseurs-a-Pied, at Besançon, and two other regiments from Algeria. The 2d Regiment of Zouaves, who so gallantly attempted to carry the Mexican batteries at Guadaloupe, is one of the regiments whose colors are decorated for distinguished merit. It was at the battle of Magenta that the corps earned this distinction, which is never conferred except where colors are taken from the enemy.

Orders have been sent to Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and Rochefort to fit out all the ships forming the reserve. Eight gunboats on a new plan have been ordered of a private company. They can be taken to pieces and again put together with great ease on reaching their destination.

The following letter from Toulon of the 16th of June, gives further details of the preparations in the ports to forward reinforcements:

"The large steam transport Finisterre anchored in the roads this morning, coming from Vera Cruz, and latterly from Martinique and Guadaloupe. This ship brings no fresh news from Mexico. She has on board 400 French soldiers, returning from the French garrisons in the West India Islands. Though the Finisterre brought no news, it appears that the authorities in Paris are not without information, for a despatch received this morning commands the immediate recall from Argiers of the St. Louis and the Imperial, which form part of the squadron at present in that port. These two ships of the line together with the Fontenoy, now at Toulon, are to take 1800 men and 300 horses to Mexico. The reinforcements to be despatched are much more numerous, but for the present those are all that will be embarked at Toulon. M. Boutte, a marine officer, who lately returned from Cochin China, died yesterday in the Naval Hospital of a disease contracted in that unhealthy climate. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 14th of May, announces the death of M. Toucas, a naval surgeon. A second despatch, received this morning, states that independently of the three ships above mentioned, the steam transport Aarioge is to embark 209 men and 180 horses. These four vessels are ordered to sail from Toulon on the 23d at latest."

Groups of young men assembled on Wednesday morning [18th June] near the Hotel of the Council de Guerre, in Paris, waiting the opening of the recruiting office. They were volunteers wishing to engage for service in Mexico.

"THE HEAVEN-BORN STATESMAN."—In a review of Earl Stanhope's *Life of Pitt*, the London *Times* says:

Pitt's innocency was seen in a good number of things. "He is the most forgiving and easy-tempered of men," says Lord Malmesbury. "He is the most upright political character I ever knew or heard of," says Wilberforce. "I never once saw him out of temper," says George Rose. One day when the conversation turned upon the quality most needed in a Prime Minister, and one said "Eloquence," another "Knowledge," and a third "Toil," Pitt said "No, Patience." It was an answer worthy of the great statesman, and recalls that of Newton, who said that he owed his splendid discoveries to the power of fixed attention. Pitt was wonderfully patient, and this which is commonly regarded as a slow virtue he combined with uncommon readiness and rapidity of thought. "What an extraordinary man Pitt is," said Adam Smith; "he makes me understand my own ideas better than before." This was "the Heaven-born Minister." This was "the pilot to weather the storm." This is he who stands forth the greatest of our statesmen, and the story of whose life, now fitly told, will have undying interest throughout the world.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.—*Home*—The place where children have their own way, and married men resort to when they have no where else to go.

Wife—The woman who is expected to purchase without means, and sew on buttons before they come off.

Baby—A thing on account of which its mother should never go to a place of amusement, consequently, need never have a new bonnet.

Meals—Something which are always expected to be in exact readiness, without any excuse.

Nassau.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writes concerning Nassau, of which such frequent mention is made in telegraphic dispatches:

The island of Nassau—one of the Bahamas—is wholly limestone foundation, and the solid rock comes even to the surface. Vegetation is therefore limited. The trees grow in the crevices of the rock, and a thin soil gives nourishment to various kinds of vegetables and fruits, with which a limited market is supplied. Grains and the more substantial articles of food are not produced there. Flour, corn and meal are imports. The island contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants—mostly of the African race. The whites number about three thousand, and constitute largely the population of the village. The negroes are all free—slavery having been abolished some thirty years ago. They are a shiftless horde—ignorant, lazy and debauched. They have no enterprise and no ambition. The idea of a higher life or better condition than their present, seems never to occur to them. They have the advantages of government schools, but don't profit by them after they are a dozen years old—they have no desire for high intellectual attainments or social advancement. They do not labor except impelled thereto by absolute want—and in no case provided for the future. They live for to-day only. Certainly freedom has advantaged them little. Intelligent whites, long resident on the island, say not at all. It would not be truth, however, to suppose there are no exceptions. Some blacks, on the contrary, have secured very considerable fortunes, and have attained honorable positions in society.

In the village we found the universal Yankee—and as usual his enterprise is conspicuous. Some of the finest buildings are owned by Americans. The Victoria Hotel, one of the first in the place, belongs to, and is kept by American gentlemen from New York. It is a spacious building, well furnished, and supplies its patrons most liberally and elegantly.

The climate of Nassau is very healthy. There are no extremes and no sudden changes of temperature. A delightful and balmy atmosphere is habitual. One's days may be many there. The grave opens only to the aged. Many invalids make it a place of resort during the cold season, and find health. Ex-President Pierce and his estimable lady have been accustomed to spend a few months there occasionally. The citizens have learned to prize them highly, and speak of both with high consideration.

Nassau had been for some time quite overrun with Confederate citizens, as they styled themselves, and the town had become rampant with their doctrines, so much so that the friends of the Union were hardly safe on the streets. This was changing, however, at the time we were there, owing to the triumph of the Federal arms at Forts Henry and Donelson, news of which had then reached the island.

A FRENCH FIRE-KING.—A curious exhibition takes place every evening at the corner of the Rue Ville Just and the Avenue de St. Cloud. In a small field there is situated a wooden house, covered with pitch and other combustible matters, which is erected daily, and set fire to at about eight o'clock each evening. The flames in a few moments reach a gigantic height; and when they are most ardent, a man jumps into the midst of them, rolls about, and pulls down blazing rafters, which he carries away. This salamander can stay in the fire from five to seven minutes. When he comes out the clothes which enable him to do so smoke like a steam engine; they are said to be made of asbestos covered with sponges freshly imbued in some chemical preparation.—*Paris Letter.*

DR. JOHNSON'S WOOING.—When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Potter whom he afterwards married, he told her he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had had an uncle hanged. The lady, by way of reducing herself to an equality with the doctor, replied that she had no more money than himself, and that, although she had not had a relation hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging. And thus was accomplished this very curious affair.

☞ Everybody knows the story of the Quaker in his gig, confronted in a lane, where it was impossible for two carriages to pass, by an obstinate fellow in a one-horse chaise. The Quaker mildly declined to back his horse—the obstinate fellow swore he would not. After an hour or so of ineffectual discussion, the man in the chaise thought to crush the Quaker into submission by taking a newspaper and calmly perusing it. "Friend," said the Quaker, "when thou hast finished thy paper I trust thou wilt lend it to me." The man was beaten, and backed his horse without more ado.

A KING'S JOKE.—Mr. Payne mentions, in *Wine and Walnuts*, a conversation between King George II. and a German General, whose everlasting theme was the bravery of the English subjects. "But, mien General," said the King, dere is von ting dat de Briton is afraid of."

"Your Majesty is under von mistake; der Englishman is not afraid of noting at all."

"But I tell you he is; and if you keep it sein great secret, I will tell you."

"Most honored, your Majesty."

"Den you vill never tell it to one at all?"

"I vill not, your Majesty."

"Come closer, den, for fear of any one hearing it—der Englishman is afraid of him's vife!"

☞ A Methodist minister at the West, who lived on a very small salary, was greatly troubled at one time for his quarterly instalment. He at last told the paying trustees that he must have the money, as his family were suffering for the necessaries of life. "Money?" replied the steward, "you preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of souls!" "Souls!" replied the minister, "I can't eat souls, and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a decent meal!"

☞ An English paper laments that a horrible tendency of British parents to murder their children is on the increase.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

Power of the City Council.

Rome was not built in a day. No great undertaking was ever yet accomplished without a vast deal of labor, without much patience, without having to be pruned or to have deficiencies supplied according as time and experience showed the necessity. We could not, therefore, expect that the mighty task of incorporating this city would prove an exception to the general rule. Our rulers, taught by the experience of the past, resolved that nothing should induce them to forego all the care and consideration which the importance of the subject required. Not even the earnest desire of our citizens and urgent necessity of the measure should prevent them, by any immediate movement, from giving an act that might be held up as a model for the rest of the world. But the mountain in labor brought forth only a mouse. If we were desirous of being taught the art of knowing how "not to do it" we would certainly seek instruction from the framer of the Incorporation Act. Nothing more clearly proves how indefinite are its provisions, how utterly incomplete and unsuitable they are to fulfil the purposes for which they were intended, than the difficulty experienced by men of common sense in saying what it means. We do not desire to make these remarks in a captious or carping spirit. We are disposed to make all due allowance for the difficulties attending the inauguration of any new measure, and especially one which might be thought to affect our free port system; but we certainly think we might have something better after the long delay the inhabitants of this locality have been subjected to in obtaining the privilege of being an incorporated city.

The Act is intended to give the Mayor and Councillors, as the governing body of the Corporation, certain powers, and to impose upon them certain duties relative to the management and regulation of the public affairs of the inhabitants of the municipality. These duties and these powers ought to be explicitly laid down. Nothing should be left to inference or intendment. No power should be given unless it be fully capable of being carried out. The principal duties of a municipal corporation are to levy rates for municipal purposes, and to make by-laws for the good government of the town. The mere fact of being constituted a corporation does not confer upon the civic body the authority to raise money by tax on the property or persons of the individuals composing such corporation. This right is given by special enactment. The manner of fixing the amount and the mode of collecting it, and its disposal when collected, should also be clearly set forth. We cannot undertake to say that all these requirements have been met in the Victoria Incorporation Act. We are at a loss to point out where in the whole Act there is a clause expressly declaring that the Mayor and Councillors shall have the power to collect money from the person or property of the inhabitants for municipal purposes generally. It is quite true that the sub-section of section twenty empowers the Council, upon the petition of a certain proportion of the lot holders of any street requiring its improvement, to make a rate upon the lots abutting on such street, and apply the same when collected as the petitioners require it in their prayer, but this is merely to effect one specific purpose; the rate cannot be levied generally, nor applied to general purposes.

It may be perhaps said that the twenty-fourth section is the clause under which it is contended that the Corporation should levy taxes within its limits for the general purposes laid down in the Act. We have little doubt in our own mind that it was so intended to be effected in that section by the contriver thereof; and it is possible that the Corporation will proceed to act under it, and be sustained in that action. But any man of common intelligence would be disposed to say of the passage, that authority never spoke in a more uncertain tone. Why not say that the Council may raise money for any general municipal purposes by tax upon property specified, or whatever may be the the subject, within the municipality, in such manner as they shall direct by bylaw for that purpose. Another point which has attracted some attention is the extremely limited power vested in the Council for the collection of revenue from the contumacious, or those unwilling to pay. If a man owning real estate in the city, and he be living out of the country, he may defy the authorities to collect anything from him. There is no power whatever in the Act enabling the Corporation to sell his land for taxes or rates. It may lie there for years, and be improved at his neighbors' expense. We believe that in Canada, under the municipal laws, taxes are a lien upon land, which may be enforced by sale of a sufficient quantity after five years to pay the charge and expenses. There is room for improvement in that respect in our laws. It is extremely doubtful whether or no the Corporation can under the Act raise any money for next year by any other means than effecting a loan upon the prospective revenue to be hereafter collected. It might be supposed that the 24th section could be construed to authorize the imposition of a rate immediately—that the Council's power is extensive enough to enable them to have an Assessment Roll made at once, and to act upon it; but the fact of the mode and time of preparing the Roll having been expressly laid down by the twenty-fifth section would seem to exclude any idea of giving power under the Act to the Council to have it done at any other time. The propriety of attempting to restrict the powers of the Corporation in raising money to one description of property we shall not at present attempt to discuss. Let it be sufficient for us to say that we cannot but admire the ingenuity with which those who shall have the management of the city affairs will be prevented from doing all the good they might feel disposed to do for the benefit of the inhabitants. With a large population of destitute men anxious to be employed—a vast amount of improvements to be carried on in the city—it is highly important that the Corporation should have the most extensive powers to raise funds at once to enable them to go on with the necessary public works, and retain all those who are willing to stay and make this their home if they can live.

It will require the most vigorous action on the part of our first Mayor and Councillors to contend with the difficulties of their situation, increased as they are by the imperfections of their charter.

There are many other discrepancies in the Act, into which we cannot at present enter. They will show themselves soon enough when it comes to be put in practice. Then their immediate remedy must be imperatively insisted upon by the energetic voice of the people.

The Late Murders.

Editor British Colonist:—The cold-blooded murders committed on the 26th of July, between the Forks of Quesnelle River, should call forth the exertions of all residents of the Colony, magistrates and others, to bring the perpetrators of such foul deeds to justice. Should they escape, this will perhaps be made a precedent for other desperadoes, and encourage them to the commission of similar or worse crimes and outrages. The peaceful, law-abiding character of the Colony will suffer, and no man hereafter feel secure in person or property who is obliged to travel the lonely highways to and from the Cariboo mines. No exertions practicable should be spared to arrest these fiendish murderers. An examination of the map of British Columbia would lead any one to believe that they would take the swiftest conveyance to Victoria in preference to going up country again, or attempting to penetrate the almost impassable country from the Forks to the eastward. It is not improbable that these very murderers are in Victoria, awaiting an exit by the next steamer. Should not every man with a *pile* be made, under such circumstances, to give an account of himself, and satisfy the public that he is not one of these man-killers? Vigilant precaution, as far as practicable, on the overland trails at Thompson River and Similkameen, might block the game of successful highway robbery and murder in future, if it did not prevent it altogether. To this end I think Government should have a mounted police force between Lytton and Quesnelle River.

Returned Cariboorte.

The Last Trouble at Port Townsend—Secession on the Tapis.—The cause of the attempted arrest of Lieut. Wilson and Collector Smith, at Port Townsend, on Tuesday, is stated to be a warrant issued by the U. S. Commissioner, on complaint of six prominent citizens of the town, charging them with assault with intent to kill, in loading the guns of the Shubrick, clearing the decks for action and threatening to bombard the town, on the day that Lieut. Merryman refused to give up the custom-house books to Smith. The U. S. Marshal (who is in town) claims to have placed his hand on Lieut. Wilson's shoulder and made the arrest; but the only notice that the Lieutenant seems to have vouchsafed the officer was to order him ashore, walk below, and start the cutter. As to the crowd on the wharf, we are assured that it was composed of the "best men in the place," and that no violence would have resulted to Smith at their hands had he come ashore; but the cutter folk think differently. The *Northwest*, in its last issue, openly threatens the secession of the Territory from the United States if the demand of the citizens of Port Townsend with regard to the Custom House and the Collector is not acquiesced in by the Home Government. The editor professes to be an unqualified Union man. A perfect "tempest in a teapot" is going on across the Sound, but its effects do not appear to have extended beyond Port Townsend; in fact, the people in other portions of the Territory don't seem to care which side wins, and are content (as the Port Townsendites should be) to leave the matter entirely with the Washington Government for adjustment.

Provisions at Cariboo are becoming more plenty. A gentleman from the Forks of Quesnelle says that flour is down to 50 cents and other articles in proportion. He met eighteen trains loaded with provisions, between Williams Lake and the Forks, on the 3rd inst., and thinks there must be a good supply now.

Lightning Creek.—The Whitehall Claim in which Messrs. Haggin, Broderick and Zelner are interested, is paying 100 ounces (or $1600) per day to one string of sluices. The diggings will last many years; and $12,000 have been offered and refused for an interest.

Goose Creek.—Intelligence from this creek says that rich diggings have been struck at last, and a prospect of $1 50 obtained to a pan of dirt. $300) were refused for a claim on the 28th ult.

Cariboo Intelligence.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting was held at the town of the Forks of Quesnelle on the 29th of July, at which all the inhabitants of the town and vicinity were present. Rev. A. Browning was unanimously elected Chairman, and Samuel Goldstone, Esq., Secretary. The Chairman stated that a dreadful murder of three esteemed citizens had been committed in our midst; and, as there was no magistrate or any other authority in the place or neighborhood to assist in the search of, and pursuit after the murderers, it became necessary for every inhabitant of the country to empower somebody to act in this matter with the least possible delay, and he felt no doubt His Excellency the Governor would sanction and approve any measures which might be deemed necessary in the premises.

Mr Griffin moved, and Mr. Harris seconded, that the chairman and secretary of this meeting have power to adopt such measures as in their judgment may appear necessary for the speedy apprehension of the murderers, and that the residents of the Forks of Quesnelle and vicinity pledge themselves to assist each other in carrying out any measures this meeting may adopt. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. McLaughlin, seconded by Mr. Griffin, that the chairman appoint two committees of three each to draw up resolutions. Carried.

The following committees were accordingly appointed: Messrs. McLaughlin, Boas and Kirkman, and Messrs. Peterson, Griffin and Harris. During the absence of these committees several parties were examined, with the view of throwing some light upon the matter; but as the evidence adduced affords no information of importance beyond what has already appeared in these columns, it is unnecessary to publish it here. The committees reported and handed in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That as a dreadful highway robbery and murder of three of our valuable citizens have been committed in the vicinity of the town of the Forks of Quesnelle, your committee appointed to report feel it incumbent upon them to censure, in the most emphatic terms, the course that the Government of the Colony of British Columbia have deemed proper to pursue, in leaving the citizens of the town of the Forks of Quesnelle and vicinity without a resident magistrate or any legal power to arrest or detain criminals, from October, 1861, up to the present date with the exception of Mr. Elwyn having remained here a few days, *en route* to Cariboo, where he still remains.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the town of the Forks of Quesnelle, have reason to believe that the murderers of Mr. H. Lewin, Mr. D. Sokolosky, and Mr. Rouchier, are making their escape, and are on their way out of the country, and in the absence of any officer of the law, deem it advisable to take the responsibility upon ourselves to arrest all suspicious persons, and call upon the Government to bear us out in our acts and to defray whatever expenses may be incurred.

Signed, { J. McLaughlin, T. Boas, Wm. Kirkman.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Forks of Quesnelle, in the absence of all officers empowered with the necessary authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of suspected parties, at the time when one of the most atrocious murders has been committed upon three respectable traders and packers immediately in the vicinity of this place, do propose to dispatch four armed men in pursuit of the supposed murderers, who, we have from circumstantial evidence every reason to believe, have left for the lower country, and with due vigilance can be taken. And furthermore resolved, that a reward of three thousand dollars ($3000) be offered for the apprehension of the murderers. The above reward, in case of refusal by the Government, to be paid by the citizens of Cariboo.

And furthermore resolved, That a sufficient collection be immediately raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the four men to be dispatched in pursuit.

Signed, { E. Griffin, M. Harris, N. J. Peterson,

The following is the finding of the Coroner's Jury:

In the matter of an Inquest held at the Forks of Quesnelle, British Columbia, this twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1862, before the Rev. Arthur Browning, acting Coroner, and the following jury: William H. Grey, Foreman; Jas. McLaughlin, Thomas Barry, John Boas, Moses Harris, Charles Allwin, William Carlisle, John Peterson, Samuel Goldstone, Henry Davidson, William Kirkman, John Wolfe.

Forks of Quesnelle, July 29th, 1862.

We, the undersigned, have been convened by special summons from the residents of this town, as a coroner's jury to enquire into the causes of the death of Charles Rouchier, H. Lewin and David Sokolosky, find as follows: That Charles Rouchier received four wounds from pistol shots; that H. Lewin received two pistol shots; and that David Sokolosky received three pistol shots. That said pistol shots caused their death on the instant, or at the time, namely, on Saturday to 26th day of July, 1862, between the hours of 5 and 7, p. m., at about 5 miles from this place, on the trail leading to the Bridge; that the said pistol shots were fired by the hands of some person or persons unknown. We would further add, that the inhabitants of Cariboo and the town of Forks of Quesnelle, as well as the jurors in this melancholy case, would most respectfully lay before the Government of British Columbia the grievances they have been laboring under since this district of the Colony has been populated, viz: That the district of Alexandria, Colony of British Columbia, is the main and only producing district of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and that mal-administration has been the only species of government we have experienced since our residence here. That we have had no resident officer of the law at this place for about ten months, no means of redress, either civil or criminal, and no power whatever to appeal to, unless by great loss of time and individual expense, which might possibly be accomplished by going all the way to Victoria.

The following is a copy of the warrant issued in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions:

Whereas, a dreadful crime of robbery and murder of three of our most esteemed citizens has been committed in our midst; and whereas, there is no legally constituted authority here to whom we might apply for assistance in apprehending the murderers of H. Lewin, D. Sokolosky and C. Rouchier; and whereas, the residents of the Forks of Quesnelle and vicinity have, at a public meeting held this day, duly authorised us, Arthur Browning and Samuel Goldstone, to issue this warrant and do any other act which a magistrate would do, if present. Now, therefore, we the undersigned hereby appoint and empower Messrs. E. Griffin, Hankin, Fordman and Charles Francois to go in pursuit of, apprehend, arrest and detain the supposed murderers, and to arrest and detain all suspicious characters, and deliver them up to the nearest magistrate. And we do hereby solicit all good men to whom these presents may come, greeting, to aid and assist the gentlemen therein named, and, if possible, bring the murderers to justice.

Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of July, A. D., 1862.

ARTHUR BROWNING, Chairman.
SAMUEL GOLDSTONE, Secretary.

The Chairman appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. McLaughlin, Waldron, Boas, Griffin and Shoenfeld to collect subscriptions.

Moved by Mr. Levy, seconded by Mr. Peterson, that Messrs. Griffin, Hankin, Fordman, and Francois, be empowered and appointed by the Chairman to go in pursuit of the murderers, and that their expenses be paid out of collections. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McLaughlin, seconded by Mr. Handy, that the Secretary be instructed to deliver copies of the proceedings of this meeting to His Excellency Governor Douglas, as also to the Colonist and *British Columbian* newspapers, for publication. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. McLaughlin, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for their kind and efficient aid rendered to the inhabitants of this town and vicinity. Carried.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

S. GOLDSTONE, Secretary.

Letter from Williams Creek.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Williams Creek, July 17, 1862.

Editor British Colonist:—I suppose my letters have reached you in due time, but when your papers will reach me is a case of *quien sabe*. I scarcely know how to begin, though I have much to say; yet I fear you have so many sources for obtaining information from our Ophir that things new to me may be stale news to you. However, to being. We want grub! grub! grub! Shout it to every merchant in Victoria. Let the echo reach Oregon and California, that here in Cariboo there is plenty of money and no provisions. Are you really going to starve us out? Must we continue to pay a dollar and a quarter, and even a dollar and a half a pound for flour? Admitting that these articles are high below, should we, aside from starvation prices, be compelled to go without the staples of life? These are serious questions, and the present salvation is only due to the timely warning notes officially and otherwise sounded this spring. To those miners who came with packs on their backs we are mostly indebted for our present immunity from actual starvation. You should have seen—as I have to-day—three pack animals come in, and with what avidity their packs were bought up at $1 50 per pound, and in half an hour "no flour" was again the cry—but of all this you will have heard. I will, therefore, simply give an inducement which you can offer to packers and traders to make some efforts to rush in a supply before the winter sets in; and that it can be done, if a reasonable amount of energy is displayed, none will doubt, more especially when the prospective of handsome profits, coupled with *"cash down"* is considered.

The new discoveries on the Upper Williams, of which I have before written, have given a new impetus to the fortunate claim-owners, as well as opened a vast field for that most important class of pioneers—the prospectors—men who, laboring under the greatest difficulties—in scarcity of provisions and sequent high prices—are opening the country and developing its resources, not only for themselves, but for the benefit of the thousands who will next year step into and follow their footsteps. But aside from the encouragement which these recent discoveries have given, our mining season has been extended thereby over the entire year instead of a quarter. The inclement season will not materially effect tunnel diggings, and the intricate subterranean passages can as easily be lengthened and strengthened with the mercury freezing in its thermometer bulb, as during the wet and mosquito-biting (for we have no hot) summer days. Now as these diggings can be worked all winter, it is almost needless to add that a supply of provisions, sufficient for at least six months must be purchased (if it can be had for money) and laid by. Aside from which, those who have rich or even paying creek claims will either remain themselves—provided always as above—or leave some person in charge; but the principal and most promising inducement which I can offer, before closing this earnest appeal for bread, is this: Those miners of the last named or other classes, who wish to return early in the spring must, if they possibly can, do so regardless of price, lay in their spring stock of provisions—otherwise the Commissioner will again be compelled to do as he fortunately did this year, lay over claims, and thus lay over the country for a month, and mayhap two; If, indeed, he is not called upon to do that this summer, and at the present time such a step seems almost inevitable.

It has been suggested that the road-makers below consume much of what otherwise should be the supplies for this upper section, and it might be advisably considered whether, if it could be arranged without serious inconvenience to the contractors, it would not be better to suspend operations thereon for a season and devote every pound to Cariboo; for surely the benefit will revert to the whole country and a temporary inconvenience may be endured to save us from a six months' inaction. The question is often asked, what of the Bentinck Arm; and where are the animals that were to come over that route in so short a space of time? The promise to that effect, and seeming ability of those interested, deterred many from devoting capital to this route—intimidated by the vain and idle boastings of the Bella Coolaites. Wake them up, and let them prove the practicability of their pet project.

In my previous letter I dwelt long upon the fact that the paying diggings upon Williams were confined to the space between the Cunningham and Steele claims, but now we have rich and exciting reports, well authenticated, from the Gallaghan Co., Upper Cornish Co., Nigger's Claim, some three or four intervening shafts and tunnels—names unknown. Then the Downie, Barker, Coonskin, McCarthy, and, indeed, I cannot begin to recall the names or locations of these now, either in or on the supposed lead. Those on the line are all held at prices varying from one to sixteen thousand dollars per share. The Callaghan Co. hold, I believe, at the latter price; yet two weeks ago, before the discovery, interests could have been readily bought for eight hundred dollars. Downie's, previous to striking the supposed lead, could have been bought at low rates, though I much doubt whether the Major himself would have sold, as his faith was almost strong enough to move the mountain without tunneling it. Mr. N. Moore, whilom of Victoria, is one of the fortunate owners in the Downie Claim, and values his interest at $12,000. He seems to prefer shoveling tailings to measuring tape, and I often meet him with his compass taking the bearings of the lead and creek—*compos mentis*: Bramley, of Lillooet, whom you doubtless remember is one of the fortunate owners in the Steele Co. J. C. Beedy, one of our most enterprising packers and merchants, and, as the boys say, no sardine of a miner, occasionally pays us a visit, and promises to hurry up the trains—the vanguard of which is already at Antler. Indeed, I believe they have returned for the second load.

In the legal profession we have a trio, composed of Messrs. Bagley, Hazeltine, and Brennan, and I believe Wight, of Victoria, has also pleaded for his client before our commissioner. The M. D. profession seems also to be well represented by the respective shingles, as Doctors Dunlevy, Brown, Dixon, Easton, and perhaps others, whilst a desciple of St. Crispin informs us that "boots ar reparied hear."

In this connection, whilst on the signs of the town, I must make an amendment to a former description, and say in simple justice to the artizans and enterprizing inhabitants, that the fronts and interior arrangements of the houses have been made much more cheerful and symmetrical in appearance, whilst the pane-less window sash show where it is intended that light—when lights come—is to be admitted. At present they serve as rather cooling ventilators. I suppose you are flooded with the prices of food in this locality, so I shall omit them.

In the list of casualities, we have had quite a number of accidents. Dan Potts had his arm fractured whilst sky-larking—the doctors say compound fracture. He is doing well. Chas. Hagarman split his foot open with an axe, whilst getting out some shaft timber; doing well. Two men were slightly hurt, but narrowly escaped with their lives, by the caving in of a bank of dirt in the Steele claim. Hueston was stabbed on Lightning Creek, but not seriously. A man reported killed (not authentic) between here and Antler sums the list of locals.

Our town is quiet and law-abiding, an occasional drunk and disorderly receives a fatherly admonition from Judge Elwyn, whilst Her Majesty receives five pounds from the offender, and the law is requited. Our embryo city is to have its Court House built next week. It is customary to describe the architectural beauty of the plan of new buildings. Ours, therefore, is to be of the Carobian stylo, with logs split on the outside—two doors of the cabin style, and a place for a window sash—the glass for which (8x10) is now on the way. The whole to be covered with a shake roof and no embelishments nor mortgages—the cost not to exceed $1500. The simplicity of the structure must commend itself.

Judge or Commissioner Elwyn holds daily courts, and so far as I have heard, his decisions give universal satisfaction. Some of the cases before him have involved claims of great value, and the settlement of intricate lines, no light work. I had intended to furnish you a list of some of the most important cases which have been so satisfactorily adjusted, but my paper gives out, and doubtless your patience as well—so I shall close with the short but pithy sentence which the author of Forrest's "Jack Cade" puts into his hero's mouth and makes him say *"I would have bread!"*

July 22d.

I open this to say that the express has just arrived, and no papers from Victoria. It's too bad! What are you doing down there? We have had no flour for three days, and I tell you I would like a piece of bread. Can't you send me a half of your morning roll? never mind the butter. Good heavens! how some people are suffering here—it's awful. I am all right for a few days, and can get along with beans, beef and bacon; but what many others will do I do not dare to think.

Letter from Antler Creek.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Antler, July 23, 1862.

Editor British Colonist:—I wrote you from Lillooet some six weeks since, stating progress to that point; since then numerous difficulties had to be encountered in reaching this town, such as muddy mountain trails, fearful deep and dark swamps, various changes of climate, with the harrassing mosquito eternally tormenting the traveler day and night. I came the Brigade Trail to Williams Lake, and from thence by the Forks of the Quesnelle to this town. We met from five to six hundred returning, some much fatigued and disheartened, others penniless, and a number hungry, although possessing the means of purchasing provisions, but none were to be had. The gross and cruel representations made to adventurers expecting hotel accommodations on the different routes caused much suffering and actual starvation for days between the Pavillion and Williams Lake.

Antler town contains about sixty shanties, mostly of logs, of a most cheerless and filthy aspect, both externally and internally, save one or two hotels and bar-rooms. The crowd that animated everything about a month or two since has departed for a happier and more tangible land, where labor is requited with a just reward, and able to pursue its avocations unmolested by devastating storms and almost eternal winter. The number of miners and others of the town and creek is from 600 to 700 as far as I can learn. The creek is narrowly confined between the sloping spurs of the Rocky Mountains, or as they term them here, the Cariboo Mountains, whose bed rocks diverge on both sides towards the centre; its length is some 20 miles, comprising some rich bench and hill claims, which are worked profitably at present.

Among the few claims in working condition, the most profitable are the French claim, who are supposed to have taken out from $10,000 to $12,000; next McCormeck, who washes from 100 ounces down to 25 per day; then the Montgomery claim, esteemed richer still. The above are bench claims. Hundreds of other claims, both flumed and bank, are within a week or ten days of being completed, which when in operation will employ all the spare hands left from the former throng. Money is very scarce in every place, from the fact that it takes every dollar of the holders of claims to complete flumes, and pay the enormous prices for provisions. It is my opinion that a few weeks will produce a large gold product, and render things rather more comfortable. Cunningham and Steel's claims, Williams Creek, pour out with an unsparing hand, from thirty to forty pounds at every washing, and wash daily. Other rich discoveries have been found in the above creek, within a few days. The market is bare of staple provisions, such as flour, bacon, sugar, beans, coffee, tea, &c. When a small lot of six or seven thousand dollars worth comes in, it goes for dust in a day or two.

Flour is $1 15; Bacon, $1 25; Beans, $1; Sugar, $1 25; Tea, $3 50; Coffee (ground), $2 50; Lard (5 lb. tins), $7 50.

J. A. L.

Mr. Cobden on the Consumption of French Wines in England.—The delegates from Burgundy to the International Exhibition entertained at dinner lately, Mr. Cobden, and many gentlemen connected with the Exhibition, or with the wine-producing countries of Europe. After the cloth was removed, M. de Vergette Lamotte, in proposing the health of Mr. Cobden, expressed the hope that the commercial treaty between France and England might be the prelude to many other treaties of a similar nature, and that soon all European markets might be open to the wines of France. He said that, as railways had always been the means of lessening many prejudices that formerly existed between nations, so the reduction of import duties removed many barriers that stood in the way of commercial intercourse, and diminished more and more the chances of war; for, said M. de Vergnette, each nation finds markets with foreign countries for its productions, the interests of all become so identical, that wars become impossible. Mr. Cobden, in returning thanks for the honor done him by the Burgundian delegates, said that the commercial treaty between France and England was only a preface to the great results it was destined to produce—that these results, so far as regarded the consumption in England of French wines could only be obtained by a wise use of the powerful lever put into the hands of the proprietors of vines and the wine trade. The growers abroad must not expect that the habits of the English were to be changed in a day, or that England would at once become a large consumer of light wines. He hoped, however, and believed, that gradually the wines of France would become popularised here, and that a good sound wine that could be purchased by the consumer at a very moderate price per bottle, would find a large consumption. The Marquis de Clermont Tonnere, Mr. Leiden (chairman of the jury at the International Exhibition for the Zollverin) M. Javal (member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department del'Yonne), successively expressed the pleasure they felt at meeting Mr. Cobden, whose great services to the cause of peace and commerce were justly appreciated in the countries they had the honor to represent at the International Exhibition.

Use of Militia Drill and Tactics.—Gibbon, who at one part of his life was a captain in the Hampshire regiment of Militia, remained ever after sensible of a benefit from it. He says: "It made me an Englishman and a soldier. In this peaceful service I imbibed the rudiments of the language and science of tactics, which opened a new field of study and observation. The discipline and evolutions of a modern battalion gave me a clearer notion of the phalanx and the legion; and the captain of the Hampshire Grenadiers (the reader may smile) has not been useless to the historian of the Roman Empire."

Extraordinary Case of Conspiracy.—A most extraordinary case of conspiracy has been brought before the East Sussex magistrates, being a charge of threatening exposure of an infamous crime, with intent to extort money from Mr. Dixon, formerly the senior partner of a banking firm in Chancery lane. The prosecutor had, in an unfortunate moment, yielded to a threat, and gave money. In one year he had given £1300, and in the following year £2209, in sums varying from £2 to £400. The two prisoners were committed for trial.

☞ The Colorado mines are pronounced a failure.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

Union of the Provinces.

Our cotemporaries in both provinces have declared against a union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. They allege that a union on an equitable basis is an impossibility. Our free-port system and direct taxes, it is urged, cannot be harmonized with the indirect taxes or tariff of British Columbia. It is held that direct taxes here only produce a quarter of the annual revenue there; and that if a union took place our taxes would have to be raised, so as to be proportionate to the tariff there. There are outside questions and issues; but we have given the pith of all objections. So far as appearances go, neither Colony is disposed to negotiate a union. This Colony is passively in favor of union; and the political section of the Columbians oppose union till they possess a legislature to negotiate the terms; whilst the non-political Columbians let the question rest undisturbed. We have always regarded the union of the Pacific provinces as a necessary measure, one fraught with important consequences, calculated in every way to promote in a greater degree their industrial, commercial, and political prosperity, than if they maintained separate and distinct governments. On many occasions we have given reasons showing the peculiar advantages of union. We shall do so again; but on this occasion we shall briefly sketch a basis of union that may harmonize the conflicting systems of finance in both provinces, showing the possibility of union without the surrender of our free-port system or necessitating the imposition of inordinate taxation proportionate to the revenue of British Columbia—yet at the same time do no injustice to our sister Colony. We are told, in a late debate in the Imperial Parliament, that the question of union or separation of the provinces was under consideration in Downing street. No decision had been arrived at. We are aware, however, that the tendency of the Downing street people is to let the provinces remain separate; not that they deem it to be the best or wisest policy, but because it is expedient, owing to the Council and Assembly of this province having failed to make overtures favorable to a union; and because Imperial colonial policy is usually disposed to let each colony consult its own interests and wishes rather than impel it in any particular direction contrary to or without its sanction. Except some action—a formal address to the Queen from our Council and Assembly, praying for union on certain terms—shall take place soon, we shall expect to hear ere long that the Home Government has decided to send a governor to reside in British Columbia, and a Superintendant here; each of these functionaries possessing similar authority and holding like relationship to each other as the Governor and Superintendants in New Zealand or in the British West Indies. We have no hesitation in expressing our opposition to such a governmental system. It is only the perpetuation of the same narrow, petty, contemptible colonial system that has dwarfed the industrial, manufacturing, commercial, maratime, and political energies and resources of other colonies. What they have experienced, we shall experience, regretting it perhaps when it is too late to easily provide a remedy. We have no sympathy with the policy that would institute or perpetuate petty provinces, where the sharpened intellect of their inhabitants prey on each other; where the colonial mind doomed by Imperial legislation to a subordinate position, is still further doomed to grapple with petty politics, shut up with a small population, and shut out by provincial boundaries from a field fitted for its expansion and elevation, leaving little or nothing in common except a common nationality. We have no sympathy with clashing tariffs checking intercolonial trade and depriving capital of a field for investment in manufactures. We go with the spirit of our age. It is a great age, fraught with great discoveries, with great events, with broad political and commercial views. It is the age of the electric telegraph and the railroad, of a free press, free trade, and freedom. It is not an age in which we should borrow our models from a past and almost worn-out Colonial policy. If we are fit to govern these Colonies, we should be equal to our time. We should lay a broad and solid foundation on which to rear our industrial and political superstructure; and to commence that foundation aright there should be a legislative union of all the provinces west of the Rocky Mountains.

The first grand step with the object of consolidating every foot of British soil in the Pacific under one government is the union of British Columbia with Vancouver Island. We are asked for a plan on which it can be done without surrendering our free-port system, and without raising our taxes proportionate to the tariff of British Columbia? Our object is to briefly sketch it. The first condition of union that we stipulate for is the right to maintain free ports in this Colony. That right we ask to be fixed by high authority, and irrevocable except with the consent of a majority of the representatives of Vancouver Island. Why we ask that the consent of the majority of our representatives should first be had, is simply this: A majority of members in the present Assembly, or any future Assembly whilst this Colony maintains a separate government, could at any time revoke the free-port system and establish a tariff. A majority of our representatives in a Legislative Assembly of the United Colonies could do no more. So either way our free-port system would be equally well protected. Besides, if British Columbia outnumbered our representatives in the proportion of two to one, still the organic act of union would prevent the revocation of the first condition of the basis of union—the non-repeal of our free-port system except with the consent of the majority of the representatives of Vancouver Island.

The next consideration is a financial one. It is the one which seems to be beset with greater difficulties than all others. Yet it seems to us that the difficulty may be easily overcome. British Columbia is a large country. Vancouver Island is a small one. The necessities of the former will demand a larger outlay, and with a larger population she will raise a larger revenue. On the other hand, the necessities of Vancouver Island will require a smaller outlay, and with a smaller population, her revenue will be less. If we assume the revenue of British Columbia to be annually £100,000, and that of Vancouver Island £25,000, whilst the population of the former is 12,000, and of the latter 5,000, we would, in order to return our share of revenue to a united treasury in proportion to population, have to raise by direct taxes our revenue from £25,000 to about £42,000. This we are not disposed to do. But as a condition of union we would stipulate that the surplus revenue of each colony after defraying the expenses of government common to both, shall be spent in the colony in which it is raised, and that the proportion which this colony should pay to defray the expenses of the general government, should be in the proportion of one to four, or in other words, in the proportion our revenue bears to that of British Columbia. Thus if the whole expense were £12,000 per annum, and our revenue was £25,000, and that of British Columbia £100,000, we would pay £3,000 a year, whilst British Columbia paid £9,000 a year. The surplus £22,000 here, and £91,000 there, could be appropriated for the respective colonies in which it was raised. As to the present public debt each colony should be liable, and provision made for payment from the resources of each. The liability of the revenue of each colony for future loans should be in proportion to the sum that each colony obtained, although the general revenue were made liable. Our figures used in illustration are only assumed. They may vary more or less for general expenses; but they illustrate the principle we put forth. They show how there may be a union of these colonies without any actual and positive necessity to increase our taxes and revenue on the basis of population in proportion to the tariff and revenue of British Columbia; and how an equitable financial arrangement may be made, just and fair to both colonies.

Later from British Columbia.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster Tuesday night with 120 passengers and $115,000 in Cariboo gold dust. Steel, from Williams Creek, came down with a sway of $35,000; Mr. Goldstone, of Sporborg & Goldstone, had $15,000, and Mr. Levi, of Levi & Boas, $20,000. The remainder was in smaller sums. No intelligence has been obtained that will lead to the detection of the perpetrators of the late horrible murders. Messengers are out in every direction scouring the country. The bridge over the North Fork of Quesnelle gave way on the 31st ult., while 28 animals were crossing; several of the animals were lost. The Whitehall claim on Lightning Creek continues to pay largely. All the claims on Williams Creek do., including Major Downie's hill claim, which so far from having "fizzled," is paying handsomely. At least, such is the "last report" that reached us last night. Provisions continue scarce and high.

More Trouble at Port Townsend.—On Monday night the U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick called in at Port Townsend and sent the mails ashore, and during the absence of the messenger, the U. S. Marshal with a boat's crew attempted to board the cutter with the ostensible object of arresting Lieut. Com. Wilson (for what offence does not appear), but really, it is believed, with the object of taking forcible possession of the Collector, who was on board the cutter. The Marshal was not allowed to come aboard, and the cutter, her errand having been accomplished, soon after left the harbor. A crowd had collected on the wharf, intending mischief no doubt.

Commercial.—Sugars are held for a rise at San Francisco; No. 1 China rules at 10c. per lb.; crushed, 15½ @ 16c. Golden Gate flour, (superfine) $5 50 per bbl. New wheat, $1 70 per 100 lbs; do. barley, $1 32½c. Isthmus butter, 25 to 28c. per lb. Tobacco firm. The ship Western Continent, from China, brought 26,000 mats rice, 500 packages tea, 400 cases oil.

Later from China.—The ship Western Continent has arrived at San Francisco, 58 days from Hongkong. A number of Chinese pirates had been punished at Hongkong, and a British man-of-war was engaged in destroying their junks. The rebel stronghold, Tsingpoo, was taken on the 12th May by the Imperialists, aided by the French and English. Two other rebel towns, of less importance, had also been captured. Admiral Protet was killed in a battle at Nan-jao.

☞ Gold coin in New York city has declined to 14 per cent. premium.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, August 13.

The Desertion from the "Bacchante."—The desertion of thirteen sailors from H. M.'s ship Bacchante, on Saturday night last, has been before noted by us. It appears that the men were in their hammocks at 9½ o'clock on the night in question and were supposed to be asleep. About one hour thereafter, however, the thirteen deserters (who, it was subsequently ascertained, were fully dressed and had feigned sleep at 9½ o'clock,) made a sudden rush on deck and lept over the side of the vessel into the ship's cutter, which, strange to say, was floating amidships with the oars and all in. One of the sentries shouted the alarm and fired his gun, loaded with blank cartridge, at the escaping men, but without inducing them to forgo their intention, for so soon as all were in the cutter the painter was cut and the boat rowed swiftly through the water towards the mouth of the harbor. The wildest excitement ensued on board the flag-ship, a rush was made to lower two or three boats, and one of the lieutenants was thrown into the water in the confusion. The signal halyards were knotted and twisted in such a manner as to defy for some time the exertions of the flag officer to undo them, and the fastenings of the boats had also been tampered with. Finally the boats were all afloat and in pursuit of the men, but they had a good half hour's start, and were not seen. At 4 o'clock in the morning the boats returned, and the gunboat Grappler got up steam and started in pursuit of the runaways. As noted elsewhere, the cutter was picked up off Port Angeles, but nothing was heard of the men, and the gunboat came back last evening to Esquimalt. The cause of this wholesale desertion is attributed to the reduction of six petty officers who got drunk on Saturday, while on duty, hunting up two deserters at Victoria. These petty officers were among the number who cut and ran on Saturday night. They are no doubt safe on the American side long ago.

The "Bacchante's" Cutter.—The cutter belonging to the flag-ship Bacchante, stolen by deserting sailors on Saturday night last, was picked up floating off Ediz Hook by the U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick yesterday morning, and taken into Port Angelos, where it was delivered over to H. M. gunboat Grappler, which shortly after arrived there from Esquimalt, in search of the runaways. The cutter was floating "right side up," and it is supposed that the sailors, reached the American side in safety and sent her adrift on Sunday.

The Gunpowder.—Messrs. Stamp & Co. and Caire & Grancini, yesterday notified the Police Magistrate that they had removed their gunpowder to a place of safety without the city limits, and the charges against them were dismissed. The government still keeps a few tons stowed at the old Barracks, James' Bay.

On a Spree.—Wallace Frick, the young man who on Monday recovered $50 from his late employer, through a suit brought in the Police Court, went on a spree the same afternoon, and was nabbed by officer Douglas for furious riding. Mr. Pemberton fined him 50s. or 14 days imprisonment.

Imperial Magazines.—The two gunpowder magazines for the Imperial Government, at Esquimalt, are nearly completed. They are constructed of corrugated iron, and supposed to be fireproof.

☞ There are thirty-seven prisoners in jail.

Thursday, August 14.

The Lecture.—The theatre was comfortably filled last evening to hear Rev. T. Starr King's lecture on "Substance and Show." If the audience judged of a man's intellectual attainments by his appearance, certainly they must have been completely and agreeably surprised to find in the lecturer the talented, deep, impassioned, eloquent orator that he proved himself. His style of delivery is easy, graceful and natural; his language, distinctly enunciated, and so comprehensive that the most feeble mind can grasp and retain its meaning with scarce an effort. There was an originality of thought, expression, and *similie* pervading the entire discourse truly refreshing and perfectly irresistible. To say that his hearers were pleased, would not convey an adequate idea of their feelings—they were charmed and delighted, carried away—and the bursts of applause were as merited as they were frequent and hearty. We regret that the crowded space of our columns will not permit a lengthy report. The lecturer was introduced by Hon. A. Francis, U. S. Consul. Mr. King and lady will leave on the mail steamer for San Francisco, where the reverend gentleman is pastor of one of the largest congregations (Unitarian) in that city.

Coffee.—An assay of copper ore taken from a vein near the head of Barclay Sound by Capt. Stamp was made yesterday for that gentleman, and yielded 42 per cent. pure copper. It is of a much better quality than ore worked by the Barclay Sound Company in the vein which they have recently abandoned as a failure. Capt. Stamp assures us that the vein from which he obtained the assayed ore is a highly promising one, much more so than any yet discovered in that vicinity.

Discharged from Their Liabilities.—John Thomas Little and George Elmes Nias were discharged from their liabilities yesterday in bankruptcy.

Arrested on Suspicion.—Three men have been arrested in British Columbia on suspicion of murdering and robbing the three unfortunates near the Forks of Quesnelle. One of them was taken in charge by the Sappers and Miners, near Lytton City, and the other two at Port Douglas. One of the latter was subsequently liberated, and came down on the Enterprise; but the others are held for examination. Suspicion points strongly to them as the murderers.

More Deserters.—The gunboat Grappler, while searching for runaway sailors in the vicinity of Port Angeles, W. T., on Tuesday, lost two of her own men, who broke for the woods, and, being on American soil, of course could not be followed. It is said that a number of runaways from H. M.'s ship Topaze were seen on shore.

The Eliza Anderson again Takes the Mails.—The popular steamboat the Eliza Anderson will again carry the Puget Sound mails until the contract is let, Collector Smith having yesterday turned the temporary service over to that boat. The Shubrick has therefore been withdrawn from the mail route.

The Indian Murder.—The prisoners charged with the murder of a Cowichan Indian were yesterday, after a short examination, again remanded for one day.

Friday, August 15.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.—Yesterday morning it was reported to the police, by Mr. Wilcox of the Royal Hotel, that a man, giving his name as Henry Dierker, deposited about $3000 in gold dust in the hotel safe, several days since, and that in doing so he had enjoined secrecy. Mr. W. further stated that the man announced his intention of leaving by the Pacific and had just obtained the dust and paid his bill. Believing that the man might prove to be one of the murderers of the three merchants near the Forks of Quesnelle, officers were at once dispatched with Mr. Wilcox to the steamer at Esquimalt and the vessel searched from stem to stern several times, but the man could not be discovered, and the steamer was detained for an hour and a half beyond sailing time by request of the American Consul; at about half-past one o'clock, just as the search was about to be abandoned, Dierker was discovered standing on the harricane deck, and having been recognized by Mr. Wilcox as the man of whom he had spoken, was arrested by officer Reid and brought to this city and locked up. A great crowd followed the accused and the officer to the prison, and the excitement seemed to be very great. The man (who looks to be anything but a bad character) was searched, and $443 in gold coin found on his person, and a further sum of $1995 in dust found in a pair of saddle-bags claimed by him. At 4 o'clock Mr. Pemberton accorded the accused a partial examination in the Police Court, when he explained the manner in which he had obtained the money. It was paid him, he said, by Mortimer Cook, a merchant in Lytton City, in part payment for mules purchased from him (the accused) at Yreka, Oregon, by Nelson & Batterton, packers. Papers and books found on the prisoner's person establishes that Henry Dierker is his real name. John Hume, a Cariboo miner, came forward and swore that he was at Lytton City when the dust was paid to the accused, and G. D. Hale, a gentleman in the employ of Mr. Cook, certified that he knew that his employer had paid some gold dust to some person on account of Nelson & Batterton. The magistrate remarked that the evidence was slight on which to hold the accused, but that he, nevertheless, felt impelled, by a sense of duty, to make a further investigation, and accordingly remanded the case for three days. The accused was held to bail in the amount of money found on his person, and two securities in the sum of £500 each, which he furnished, and was liberated.

Arrest of another Supposed Murderer.—The gunboat Forward yesterday returned from San Juan Island, having on board as a prisoner one David W. Darling, a farmer on that Island, who has been taken into custody on suspicion of having assisted in murdering and robbing Lewin, Reucheir, and Sokolosky, near the Forks of Quesnelle, about three weeks since. The arrest was made by the American commandant, and the accused was handed over to Lieut. Lascalles, of the Forward. It is known that Darling was at Cariboo and passed the Forks of Quesnelle on his way to Victoria on the evening of the day on which the murders were perpetrated; that he took the disused mountain trail, on which the murders occurred, two hours before the murdered men started to pass over it, and that on the day of the murders he was engaged in packing dust for Reuchier. All these points, with many others, will be brought out to day in the Police Court, and sufficient will be shown, we make no doubt, to connect him, either as a principal or as an accessory, with the horrid crime.

Capture of Fifteen Deserters.—At eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, Superintendent Smith, Sergeant Blake and officer Jones, arrested several sailors, deserters from H. M. S. ship Bacchante, on the road near Langford's Lake, and brought them to prison. Superintendent Smith and Sergeant Wade, of the Bacchante, learning that eight other sailors had cleared during the previous night, procured a glass, and proceeding to Beacon Hill, discerned the men crossing the Straits, four or five miles from shore, and making for the American side. A canoe with Indians was obtained and the officers started in pursuit, overtaking the runaways about noon, and by the exhibition of a double-barreled shot-gun and a Colt's persuader, induced them to surrender and return to Esquimalt. More "liberty men" will be out to-day, we believe, and the Police, at £3 per head for each deserter captured, are now making first-rate pay.

Arrival.—The bark N. S. Perkins, with a full cargo and 100 head of sheep, arrived yesterday from San Francisco. She is consigned to St. Ours & Co.

☞ The Eliza Anderson, with 55 passengers and $10,000 in gold dust, arrived from New Westminster yesterday.

Shortly to Arrive.—Mr. S. R. Nellis, born without arms, and who writes, plays the accordeon, violoncello, and triangle, cuts profiles, winds up a watch, and does many other surprising things with his *toes*, will arrive here on the next steamer and exhibit.

Numerously Signed.—A petition praying His Excellency to pardon James Martin, the man recently convicted on a charge of enticing sailors to desert, was yesterday numerously signed. Everybody should sign it.

Going Home Again.—The U. S. revenue cutter, with Collector Smith, of Port Townsend, has gone to San Francisco. It is rumored that Smith will return immediately to Washington.

Supreme Court.—This Court was occupied yesterday in hearing the suit of Anderson *vs.* Williamson and Jeffery, brought to recover lot 441, in the city of Victoria, alleged to belong to the plaintiff.

Treasure.—The steamer Pacific yesterday carried below $120,000 in gold dust. Wells, Fargo & Co., shipped $62,000; Sporburg & Gladstone, $25,000; other shippers, $33,000.

The Late Murders.—A man has been arrested at Yale on suspicion of having assisted in the committal of the late murders and roberies. The two men arrested at Port Douglas have been discharged.

☞ The steamer Enterprise, with a full freight and a few passengers, left for New Westminster at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

☞ The steamer Eliza Anderson left for the Sound yesterday afternoon and will return on Tuesday next.

Resigned.—Mr. Harris yesterday resigned his seat as Member of Parliament for Esquimalt Town.

Passengers.—The Pacific brought to this port about 80 passengers, and carried away 150.

☞ $50,000 in coin arrived yesterday on the steamer for the Chartered Bank.

☞ W. B. Smith has withdrawn as candidate for Councillor.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, August 13th, 1862.

House met at 3:20 o'clock. Present—Speaker Helmcken, and Messrs. Trimble, Cary, Harris, Tolmie, Burnaby.

Mr. Harris presented a communication from John Dickson, Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department, asking that the sum of £500, voted by the House for the purchase of a new engine for the Tiger Company, be appropriated as soon as possible, and stating that several servicable engines could be procured at San Francisco on a credit of from 60 to 90 days, provided that Government would be security for the payment of the amount. Laid over.

The £40,000 and £15,000 Loan Acts were read a second and third time and passed.

The Gunpowder Bill came up for a third reading, when Mr. Tolmie moved that Coffin Rock be not chosen as a site for the proposed magazine.

The resolution was lost, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ring obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the law as to the recovery of costs by and in behalf of the Crown to that in force as to proceedings between subject and subject.

House in Committee on the Stamp Act, Mr. Burnaby in the chair.

The bill finally passed the Committee, and the House adjourned.

House of Assembly.—This body met Thursday—Present, Speaker Helmcken, and Messrs. Ring, Cary, Harris, Trimble, and Tolmie. Mr. Tolmie's resolution recommending Government not to erect the proposed Powder Magazine at any place in the harbor inside of Laurel Point, was carried. The Stamp Act was read a third time, and passed. The Small Birds' Bill was also read a third time and passed, with an amendment to the old Game Laws, prohibiting the killing of game out of season. A conference was asked by the Council on the Harbor Dues' Bill, and granted by the House.

Victorians and British Columbians on the Golden Gate.—J. Board, an Englishman, with his step-daughter, and Miss Hartland, of Victoria, are mentioned in the San Francisco *Bulletin* as among the number lost by the burning of the Golden Gate. We learn that they arrived here recently from England, remained a few weeks at an hotel, and, not liking the appearance of matters, were on their return home when destroyed. C. Madle was an ex-captain in the British army, and in company with F. A. Rhodes (another of the lost) also passed a few weeks here, and put up at the French Hotel. James P. Bell (one of the saved) was lately a Cariboo miner, on his way home to Nova Scotia with a $20,000 pile. We hope he saved his dust with his life. Several disappointed Cariboolites (Englishmen and Canadians) on their way home are believed to have perished. H. P. Davis, a passenger from Victoria, was among the lost. He was a cousin of Mr. Henry Nathan of this city, and having acquired a fortune in New Zealand, came hither in the bark Onward from Australia, two months since, and was on his way home when overtaken by the dread calamity and ushered into eternity.

Sailed.—The ship Rosedale sailed from London, June 25th, for this port, having on board about 100 passengers and a full freight. Among the passengers are two families. The Rosedale belongs to the London line of packets, of which line Henderson & Burnaby, of this city, are the consignees. The same firm have two other ships now on the way from London—the Lockett and Cyolone. The Lockett is out 123 days and has 14 passengers. The ship San Francisco, also from London for this port, sailed a few days subsequent to the Rosedale. The Silistria, consigned to Janion & Green, would sail shortly.

Fight with Apaches.—The "Column from California," bound East *via* the plains, were attacked in Messilla Valley by Apache Indians, and seven men killed. Col. Sibley, the rebel General, has withdrawn his forces from New Mexico and gone to Texas.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

English and European News.

By the arrival of the Pacific our files of European papers have been brought up to the 29th of June, being three weeks later than our last report. The question of supply of cotton continued to be a subject of serious attention. It appears by statistics published that the quantity of the raw material on hand was gradually diminishing. The estimated consumption of Europe is said to be 45,000 bales per month. The difference in Liverpool alone, between the number of bales on hand on April 4th and June 13th of this year, amounted to 166,330 bales. The necessity of encouraging the growth of cotton in India was urged upon the Government in the House of Commons on the 19th June. But the *Times* thinks the merchants have only themselves to blame in the matter, as they have been too anxious to make money fast, and have therefore taken no trouble to secure a supply of their source of wealth. It also deprecates government interference as savoring of protection, and contrary to sound commercial principles. Meanwhile great distress continues to prevail in the manufacturing districts from want of employment. Committees have been organized to solicit subscriptions for alleviating the sufferings of the working classes, and have succeeded to a considerable extent in effecting their object; but the source of the evil must be attended to before any permanent relief can be expected.

American affairs are rather puzzling to the people at home. The opinions formed in one week are quite likely to be modified or changed the next. Prophets are at a discount, from their uncertainty. The fact of the news being received nearly altogether through one channel, prevents people from properly exercising their judgment by considering both sides of the question. The *Times*, of June 28, shows plainly that there is a tendency there to suspend forming a definite opinion of the future movements of the war. Speaking of the news up to that date, it says: "No news that can arrive from America at the present time is likely to have much effect on public opinion. The general tenor of the war will in all probability remain the same for some weeks to come. Everywhere there is the same story, that the Federals, though on the whole successful and gaining positions which are not recovered by the enemy, yet, find their military means insufficient for the great enterprise on which they have embarked—the conquest of the Southern States;" and contends that "all decisive advantage must be postponed for reinforcements." Reviewing the position of the contending armies, it concludes by saying that "directly opposite opinions may be formed of the prospects of the two parties in this dreadful conflict. The superior numbers and resources of the North we look upon as certain in the end to prevail. But who can see the resolution evinced by the South, the immense army it puts into the field, and the tenacity with which it disputes every position, without feeling that the war is likely to drench the territories of the Union with more blood, yet hoping that some means may be devised to bring the unnatural conflict to a close? The *Dispatch*, in a very strong article, calls upon the Powers of Europe to form a Congress, and in the voice of mankind implore the combatants to pause, and entreat them to cease from self-destruction." In an earlier number it says, speaking of the American news, "*We* wait upon it, though in desperation, for the intelligence of relief to our poor working brethren in the north. But the event of a cotton supply is no nearer, and can be no nearer for two years, happen what may."

Our bachelor friends will be happy to hear of the consignment of the fair sex for this city. A letter in the *Times* from a lady, speaking of their departure from England in the Tynemouth, says that it was the unanimous opinion of all who saw the girls that a finer set of women, physically and morally, never left those shores; and says that if the Duke of Newcastle would only provide a depot and officials for receiving them, there would be sixty more sent out in August.

The death of Earl Canning seems to have called forth expressions of the deepest regret, both in and out of Parliament. The loss of so eminent a statesman is regarded as a national calamity. Born at Brompton in the year 1812, he was the third son of the celebrated George Canning. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and had for college mates Gladstone, Dalhousie, and Elgin. Dalhousie, Canning and Elgin graduated about the same time, and, strange to say, have each been successively Governor of India. The first two of these Governors have fallen victims to the deadly climate of our Empire; but 'tis to be hoped that Lord Elgin will be more fortunate than his college compeers. Entering public life in 1837, Lord Canning, after a long career of public usefulness, during which he occupied several important posts, was sent out to India in 1855 as the successor of Lord Dalhousie. The year after he reached the scene of his labors the great mutiny broke out. The mighty task of suppressing it and saving that vast empire from being torn from the British Crown devolved upon him, and nobly did he meet it. How he succeeded, as if by a miracle, in retaining India when all was thought to be lost, is now matter of history to the world. Lord Canning arrived in England a few months ago for the benefit of his health and repose. But the effect of his arduous labors in a deadly climate brought him to his grave. He leaves no one to perpetuate his name.

The alarming state of things in Russia at the present time is exciting a great deal of attention. It would seem as if the Czar were not fast enough in his reforms or his people. The progress of liberal opinions renders them impatient of any moderation of movement on the part of the government. Secret societies are charged with the numerous incendiary fires that have taken place over the whole country. And it has been found necessary to take the most stringent measures for their suppression.

As was to be expected, the news of the partial and temporary reverses of the French arms in Mexico has had the effect of inciting France to make preparations for a more extended series of operations. Large armaments continue to be got ready, some of which have already been embarked and are on their way. General Forey, who gained the battle of Montebello, in the Austro-Italian campaign of 1859, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces. It is in view of the magnitude of the expedition that the jealousy of the neighboring republic has been excited and that Secretary Seward has sent in his remonstrance to the French government on account of its presence in American waters.

The withdrawal of Spain from the contest has provoked a good deal of discussion in the Cortes, the opposition stigmatizing it as a disgrace to the Spanish nation. The Government has officially announced that it has determined on progressively granting prudent reforms until all inconveniences have been removed, and the Mother Country and Colonies are governed by identical laws. Of the seventeen charges brought against Dr. Williams, in reference to the "Essays and Reviews," Dr. Lushington, in his judgment, has pronounced one—that which imputes a denial of justification by faith in Christ—as distinctly declared to be inconsistent with the formularies of the church. Two of the other charges are declared to be apparently inconsistent with the articles of the church, through obscurity of language, which has been ordered to be reformed.

ENAMELED LADIES.—We knew that there were enameled jewelry, enameled work-boxes, and enameled parlor ornaments. But we were not prepared to learn that there are such artlcles as "enameled ladies." Recently a Mrs. Leverson, describing herself as "a ladies' enameler," brought suit, in London, against the Hon. Captain Carnegie, to recover the sum of £958 5s. for work done by plaintiff in enamelling defendant's wife. The plaintiff testified that the lady had been afflicted with abscesses in her breast which left scars, and that by reason of an operation performed in Paris, her complexion had much faded. She said that if she could appear in public without a high-necked dress she would give plaintiff £1000. The enameler accordingly performed on the lady's neck, bust, and face, and, said the plaintiff proudly, "It made her beautiful forever. Her complexion, when she first came to me, was sallow, and she looked languid—my process made her a beautiful woman—a very beautiful woman. The operation is performed with a liquid, and not with a paint. Ladies often come to me to be enameled—children are also brought. After the process the skin becomes so white that it resembles painting on ivory." The Hon. Capt. Carnegie was put on the stand, and having deposed that the enameling did no good, and that his wife had employed plaintiff without his authority, the jury returned a verdict for defendant. This system of enameling is said to be carried on very extensively in England and on the Continent, and is employed by faded beauties to deceive unsuspecting bachelors whom they desire to entrap as matrimonial partners. Young maidens and married ladies also adopt the process to give them a pale, interesting look and a smooth skin. Enameled ladies, forsooth! Imagine a loving swain sueing for a kiss from his sweetheart, and her reluctant reply, "Well, you may kiss me, but—but"— "But what, my dear?" "Be careful, love, not to *crack the enamel!*" Suppose one of our young male colonists were to steal a kiss from the ruby lips of an enameled beauty. The effect on the enamel would be equal to the destruction wrought by the bull in the China shop.

A LUCKY WINDFALL.—Great demonstrations of joy were evinced in Newtown, Cardiff, last week, consequent upon the receipt by a poor widow, named Morse, of an official letter announcing that she had suddenly became the owner of no less a sum than £10,000. It appears that her father emigrated to Australia some years ago in search of his fortune. His hopes were fortunately realized, for at his death, a short time ago, he was enabled to leave the above enviable sum to his daughter, who, with her only child, will be enabled to live in luxury, instead of as hitherto, in the midst of poverty.

☞ James Ferguson and his wife led a cat-and-dog life, and she is not alluded to in the philosopher's autobiography. About the year 1750, one evening, while he was delivering to a London audience a lecture on astronomy his wife entered the room in a passion, and maliciously overturned several pieces of the apparatus, when all the notice Ferguson took of the matter, was the observation to the audience, "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the misfortune to be married to this woman."

A SAD STORY.—The San Francisco *Herald* of August 7th says: Among the passengers on the Golden Gate was Geo. O. McMullen, of the late firm of Verplanck & McMullen, of this city, who had closed up the business here and left with his family, intending to end his days in his old home at the east. He was back here last night, bereft of all—wife, children, and fortune gone at a single blow.

A CARIBOOITE HAS HONOR THRUST UPON HIM.—Mr. J. W. Bagley, the owner of a bank claim on Williams' Creek, Cariboo, has been elected a member of the Washington Territory Legislature for Jefferson and Clallam counties, Washington Territory. Mr. B. is working on his claim.

OMINOUS.—A dispatch received at San Francisco from New York, dated August 7th, says: "Send all treasure remittances with the war risks;" which would seem to indicate that there is some truth in the report that the rebel iron-clad gunboats, built in England for the Southern Confederacy, had arrived at Mobile.

STATE OF IDAHO.—It is proposed to petition the U. S. Congress to create the district in which the Salmon river mines are located into a new State to be called Idaho—Indian for "Gem of the Mountains."

Nomination Day—Mr. Harris Elected Mayor.

Saturday was a great day—a day "big with events" for our maiden town, which then added several inches to the length of her petticoats and donned crinoline and pantalettes for the first time in her life. The 16th day of August, A. D., 1862, will be recorded in the annals of Victoria as the day on which our first Municipal Election took place—when our worthy fellow-citizen, THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., late M. P. P. for Esquimalt Town District, "an humble tradesman," as he delights to term himself, was, *by acclamation*, chosen to fill the chair—and right nobly will he fill it—of first Mayor of Victoria—the Queen City of the Pacific Possessions of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Saturday will also long be remembered as the day on which fourteen private citizens—aspirants to the high honor of representing our fellow-citizens in the *embryo* Town Council without fee or reward—unactuated by ambitious or selfish motives—unpledged to vote for Mr. Pidwell or "any other man" as Town Clerk—without "great expectations" from the "powers that be" across James' Bay;—but pure, disinterested, whole-hearted patriots—came forward and pledged themselves, on their sacred word and honor, before the assembled multitude, to act honestly, and to do their very best, under the half-a-loaf charter by which the city has been incorporated, to advance the public interests. Such were the sights and sounds that greeted the senses of Victorians on Saturday last at the hustings; and if but one-half of the pledges made by the candidates on that occasion are but put into practice by the successful aspirants, will not this prove a blessed Municipality?

Long before the hour set for the commencement of the business of the day had arrived, groups of people assembled at the hustings, and by noon the number present could not have been less than 600. At precisely 12 o'clock, the Sheriff mounted the stand and announced that he was prepared to proceed with the nomination of Mayor and Councillors for the City of Victoria. Mr. C. B. Young nominated Mr. Alfred Waddington, and Mr. Trimble, M. P. P., nominated Mr. Thomas Harris. A show of hands revealed the fact that but four or five electors were in favor of Mr. Waddington, while a perfect forest of hands were shown above the heads of the crowd when the vote on Mr. Harris was called for. The friends of Mr. Waddington demanded no poll, and, amid the wildest excitement and most vociferous cheering, the Sheriff declared Thomas Harris elected first Mayor of Victoria. Mr. Harris, being called for, came forward and briefly thanked the people for the honor conferred and retired—"three times three" being given as he left the stand.

The business of the nomination of candidates as councillors was then proceeded with: Mr. Edward Graen, seconded by Mr. Hicks, proposed Mr. Wm. Leigh. Mr. Harris (the Mayor elect), seconded by Mr. Samuel Nesbitt, proposed Mr. N. M. Hicks. Mr. G. E. Dennes was proposed by Mr. Colquhoun and seconded by Mr. Copland. Dr. Trimble, M. P. P., seconded by Captain Jeffray, proposed Mr. Richard Lewis. Mr. McKay nominated Capt. James Reid, seconded by Mr. Stronach. Mr. Ring, M. P. P., proposed Mr. W. M. Searby, and was seconded by Mr. Hicks. Mr. Shanks, seconded by Mr. Layzell, proposed Mr. James Thorne. Mr. Hall, seconded by James Freeman (colored), proposed Mifflin Wistar Gibbs, (colored). Mr. John Copland was next proposed by Mr. Dennes and seconded by Mr. McKay. Mr. J. G McKay was next proposed by Mr. Copland, seconded by Mr. Wm. Muir. Mr. W. E. Stronach was proposed by Mr. Trounce and seconded by Mr. Alex. Chink. Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Allan, nominated Mr. D. Lenevne. Mr. Alfred Fellows was proposed by Capt. Jeffray and seconded by Mr. Leigh; and as a "finisher," Mr. Allat proposed Mr. Malcolm Munro, who was seconded by Mr. Hicks.

At the conclusion of this business, the nominees appearing to have formed themselves into a Mutual Admiration Society, inasmuch as they proposed and seconded each other's nomination without stint or modesty—speeches from the candidates were called for and given in every instance, save two, viz: Mr. Alfred Fellows and Mr. Malcolm Munro. The first-named gentleman was absent, and Mr. Munro, although to be "*seen*" was not "*on it*," and therefore declined to speak. The speeches were a mere repetition of those delivered at the theatre on Monday evening, and a reproduction in our columns would but weary the reader and occupy considerable space required for more interesting matter. Nearly every candidate was asked if he had promised to vote for Mr. Pidwell for Town Clerk? and each candidate to whom the question was put denied that he had made any such pledge.

After a show of hands, it appearing that no decision could be arrived at by that method of doing business, a poll was demanded for each nominee, and the Sheriff announced that the polling would commence on Monday [this] morning at 8 o'clock, and close at 4 o'clock on the same afternoon. The crowd then dispersed in an orderly manner.

FUN TO BLAZE AWAY AT A CHINAMAN!—The Stocton (Cal.) *Republican* of 30th July says; A Chinaman was shot yesterday afternoon on the southern side of Mormon Slough, near the fishery camp, by a Frenchman. The Chinaman was passing along, and was accosted by the Frenchman, who dunned him for a dollar which he owed. The Celestial pleaded poverty, when the Frenchman went into his house, procured a shot-gun and blazed away. Some of the shot passed into John's hand and some into his legs, but he was not seriously injured. The shooting man was arrested, but it is doubtful if he will be convicted, as it is not known that any white man saw the act.

THE LATE MURDERS.—Henry Dierick, from Yreka, California, arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the late murders at Cariboo, was yesterday discharged from custody by the Police Magistrate, his honor remarking that there was not the least stain on his character. Darling will come up for examination to-day.

Naval and Military Strength of France.

Official reports respecting the strength of the naval and military forces of France were issued on Wednesday and presented to both Houses of Parliament. The first of these documents is a dispatch from Captain Hore, R. N., dated January 14, enclosed by Lord Cowley to Earl Russell, embodying a statement of the numbers of the French steam and sailing vessels on the 1st of January, 1862, as well as the numbers of the vessels in commission. From this statement it appears that of the French steam navy there were, on the 1st of January, 1862, 319 vessels afloat, and 41 building; total, 360; of this number 36 are ships of the line, 4 iron-plated frigates, and 14 screw frigates, 15 gunboats, including, with corvettes, avisos, and transports, a total of 172. The French sailing navy on the 1st of January, 1862, comprised 119 vessels, 3 building, total, 122; of which there were 7 ships of the line, 23 frigates, 12 corvettes, 19 brigs, 26 small vessels, transports 32. The sailing vessels in commission numbered 53, including one ship of the line, nine frigates, three corvettes and five brigs. From a return of iron-plated ships and batteries building, it appears that, on the 1st of January, 1862, there were in course of construction at Toulon three vessels of this class, viz.: the Provence, Savoie, and Revanche, all of 36 guns and 900 horse power.

On the first of these vessels, it is stated, there are "a fair number of men employed;" while on the other two very few men were working. At Brest one iron-plated ship, the Gauleise, 36 guns, was "progressing slowly;" two other vessels of the same calibre, at Brest, were building. At Lorient the frames of two iron-plated ships are nearly completed. At Rochefort one vessel is reported in construction, though "little is doing to this ship." At Bordeaux two batteries are being built, of which the engines "are in and ready for launching, but left on the stocks to season, not entirely plated." In addition to the above, given in a tabulated return, Captain Hore, in a dispatch to Lord Cowley, April the 4th, states that, in a lithographed list of the French Navy, of 1862, just published, the names of seven new floating batteries of 150-horse power are given as building at Bordeaux and Nantes. These batteries were under consideration in October last. The iron-plated frigates on the stocks, Captain Hore says, are represented as intended to carry 38 guns with 1000-horse power; the Gloire class carry only 36 guns and 900-horse power. Three new corvettes are being built at Brest and Lorient, and have been lately laid down. In a subsequent dispatch Captain Hore gives the normal and extraordinary budgets for the French navy for 1863. The sum asked for in the normal budget is 126'418,920f. (£5,056,755), in the extraordinary budget 17,000,000f. (£680,000); the whole being in excess of the budget proposed for 1862 by 18,773,501f. Captain Hore also states to Lord Cowley, under date May 1, that a large supplementary credit of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 is about to be opened to meet the current expenses of the French navy of this year. The expedition to Cochin-China and Mexico have caused a large increase of the number of seamen embarked.

THE PRESSURE OF WATER.—We all live under the pressure of the atmosphere. Now thirty-two feet under the sea doubles that pressure, since a column of that height is equal in weight to the pressure of one atmosphere. At the depth of thirty-two feet, then, any marine animal is under the pressure of two atmospheres, that of the air which surrounds our globe, and of a weight of water equal to it; at sixty-four feet under the pressure of three atmospheres, and so on,—the weight of one atmosphere being always added for every thirty-two feet of depth. There is a great difference in the sensitiveness of animals to this pressure. Some fishes live at a great depth and find the weight of water genial to them, while others would be filled at once by the same pressure, and the latter naturally seek the shallow waters. Every fisherman knows that he must throw a long line for a halibut, while with a common fishing-rod he will catch plenty of perch from the rocks near the shore; and the differently colored bands of seaweed revealed by low tide, from the green line of the ulvas through the brown zone of the common fucus to the rosy and purple-hued sea-weeds of the deeper water, show that the flora as well as the fauna of the ocean have their precise boundaries. The wider or narrower range of marine animals is in direct relation to to their structure, which enables them to bear a greater or less pressure of water. All fishes, and, indeed, all animals have a wide range of distribution of ocean-depth, have a special apparatus of water-pores, so that the surrounding element penetrates their structure, thus equalising the pressure of the weight, which is diminished from without in proportion to the quantity of water they can admit into their bodies. Marine animals differ in their ability to sustain this pressure, just as land animals differ in their power of enduring great variations of climate and of atmospheric pressure.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A CONFEDERATE ARRIVAL IN THE CLYDE.—On Wednesday night, a little clipper schooner, called the Sue, Captain Smith, made her appearance at the Broomielaw, with the Confederate flag flying, having on board a cargo of turpentine, rosin, etc., from Georgetown, South Carolina, after a 30 days' passage, Capt. Smith reports the blockade as very stringent, several war steamers being off the small port he left. He was detained four weeks waiting a chance or a dark night. He had run out and into Charleston once before with profitable cargoes. There were few or no vessels in the Southern ports. The stocks of naval stores were small, and none making, as the low prices since the war had stopped the makers. Rosins are consumed now in place of coal for making gas, and found to suit well, and cheaper than coal; so that hereafter rosin will always command higher prices in the Confederate States. The captain had considerable difficulty, from this scarcity, in collecting his cargo. Captain Smith further assures us that there is neither dread of the Northern invaders, nor anything like want of provisions, clothing, money, or other necessaries to carry on the war until the Southerners succeed in gaining a separation and their independence—*Glasgow Herald.*

☞ All property belonging to secessionists in Arizona has been taken possession of by the Federal troops.

☞ The Police of San Francisco, during the last month, made 640 arrests.

Vancouver Island and British Columbia in the International Exhibition.

Mr. Pidwell, Secretary of the International Exhibition Committee, has laid before us a copy of a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to Dr. Lindley, Chief Commissioner at the World's Fair for the exhibition of articles from the Colonies, in which His Grace speaks in the highest terms of the display made by *all* the English Colonies, and says that "in gold and other metals—in cereal produce—in timber—in wool—above all, in cotton—the visitors of the Exhibition will find the English Colonies eclipsing all competitors;" and adds: "I assure you that, not only officially, but individually, I am delighted at the position before the world which the Colonies have assumed in the exhibition."

Mr. Pidwell has also placed us under obligations for the copy of a letter received from Hon. A. J. Langley, dated London, June 23d. In the course of the letter Mr. Langley regrets that no Prize Essay had reached the Exhibition, and says that to supply in a measure the deficiency, he has had 8000 circulars printed, and trusts some may "fall on good ground." Donald Fraser's letter and the Governor's Blue Books, have aroused all kinds of interest in the colonies. Many emigrants are leaving, and should the accounts of 1862 be favorable, Mr. Langley believes there will be a large emigration next year. The expenditure on account of the Great Exhibition Mr. L. thinks the most profitable that we could have made, and almost renders unnecessary the employment of a lecturer. The Pocshontas, with the spar from Barclay Sound, had not arrived at date of letter, but sections of a spar from British Columbia had come to hand, and, with the other articles, were on exhibition. The Vancouver spar, when received, will be erected as a standing advertisement in the Royal Horticultural Gardens. The photographs were received and placed on exhibition. Mr. Grier's specimens of gold nuggets are labeled, "*A Present from Cariboo*"—Three nuggets found and exhibited by Mr. David Grier, a miner in that gold-field." To Mr. Le Breton of the Bank of B. N. A., this colony is indebted for the handsome manner in which the gold is displayed—arranged on shallow trays, and covered with a shallow, strong plate-glass case. Nova Scotia's gold is arranged in bowls, which are placed in a great square case, and comparatively few visitors look at it. British Columbia gold is displayed like ours; that colony sent some fifty different specimens. The expense of fitting up Vancouver's corner in the Industrial Exhibition was £60—considered cheap. A high screen was made, with the buck's horns at top, the buck underneath, standing on the bird-case, which is surrounded by two steps, and on these are placed the coal, copper, iron, cement, stone, &c. On tables, extending either side of the screen, cereals, small samples of woods, coal, wool, salmon, &c., &c., are arranged. When the Pocahontas arrives, Mr. Langley promises to have a photograph taken of our corner, and thus enable Vancouver Islanders to see "how the four-year old was trotted out." British Columbia birds were badly damaged on the voyage out. Captain Mayne is engaged writing a book on these Colonies. The coals, rounded by water, Sir W. Logan says do not contain fossils; the red stone, marked "iron ore," is pronounced by him to be jaspar (no value). The copper ore, from Barclay Sound, it is said would make the fortune of a company if in England; the magnetic ore is valuable. The cereals compare favorably with those in England; but South Australia excels nearly all (67 lbs. some ounces to the bushel). Neither the wool, the cereals, the woods, nor the minerals, have been received in sufficient quantities to claim the report of the jurors—a most unfortunate circumstance. Other countries have about a bushel of each cereal, and other articles in proportion, so that it is feared that our contributions will not be noticed much in print. The exhibition is considered a great success. A notice has been stuck up to the effect that owing to the non-arrival of the Pocahontas the bulky goods from Vancouver Island had not come to hand. "The perishable fruit and potatoes, besides being forbidden," Mr. Langley writes, in conclusion, "were decayed and sprouting. The potatoes I divided between Chiswick Gardens and a personal friend. In the garden of the latter they have grown more quickly, are more vigorous looking and higher than others planted before them. They were flowering a week ago."

TERRIBLE SAND-STORM IN CHINA.—Extract from a private letter, dated Tientsin, March 31, 1862:—"We had an awful dust, or sand-storm, last week, which kept us in darkness, or nearly so, for three days. It was the most fearful-looking thing I ever saw; particularly so at its commencement, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In five minutes it was pitch dark, and we had to light candles. This lasted three hours, when the wind increased. 'Tis almost impossible to describe it. The very smallest, finest sand seemed drawn out out of the earth by electricity, and penetrated everywhere. We all looked like red Indians, and once or twice during the first three hours, when it was so intense, if the sun got a chance through a break, the world seemed on fire, then total darkness again; and so it continued more or less for three days. Very many of the Chinese who were at work in the fields perished, as they could not find their way home, and died for want of shelter. A party came in from Pekin more dead than alive, and it is a wonder how they reached, for they scarcely knew what they did or how they escaped. Sand-storms are not unusual here, but nothing like this has occurred for nearly half a century! At Taku the Chinese suffered severely, but Europeans seemed to have escaped most wonderfully everywhere. The foreign shipping also, both inside and outside the bar, were but little damaged, while sad havoc took place among the Chinese, both as regards their lives and property."

LADIES, WHAT COULD THE MAN MEAN?—"Are you not alarmed at the approach of the king of terrors?" said a clergyman to an invalid.

"Oh, no!" was the reply, "I have been living six and thirty years with the queen of terrors; the king cannot be much worse!"

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

Civic Election.

On Saturday the first step towards the election of City Fathers was taken. Two candidates, Mr. Harris and Mr. Waddington, were proposed for the Mayoralty. When a show of hands was called for, it appeared to be in favor of Mr. Harris. No poll being demanded for Mr. Waddington, Mr. Harris was declared duly elected. Our readers need not imagine that the non-election of Mr. Waddington was at all due to unpopularity, or to any want of confidence in him on the part of the electors. On the contrary, Mr. Waddington is a far more popular man than Mr. Harris; and had he come fairly before the electors would have distanced all competitors for the Mayoralty. The real reason why Mr. Waddington was not returned by a show of hands was due to the fact that he had never authorised any one to nominate him; and not only that, but he had repeatedly refused, both in private and public, and by publishing a card, to serve as Mayor. Knowing these facts the electors were not disposed to place Mr. Waddington in a position in which he was unwilling to serve, on account of being too great a tax on his time and health. When the time arrives to elect a new Assembly, we are persuaded that he will be returned for Victoria town at the head of the poll; and will no doubt render more service to the colony as a representative, than by filling the civic chair.

Fourteen candidates were put in nomination for Councillors. They are all very respectable men, many of them being well qualified for the position to which they aspire. No party spirit was visible at the nominations. In fact it could not well be so as every candidate is anti-government in a greater or lesser degree. When the show of hands was taken (we state from memory) Messrs. Reid, Hicks, Gibbs, Stronach, McKay and Thorne were declared returned. A show of hands, however, is not the best indication of the opinion of the electors, as many persons hold up their hands who are not qualified to vote; so a poll was demanded which will open at eight o'clock this morning and close at four this afternoon.

We are not a prophet, so we shall not predict who shall be elected. We shall, however, as historian, note candidly and without partiality how popular opinion seems to be divided, so far as we can judge from interviews with the electors. Messrs. Reid, Hicks, Searby, and Stronach seem to have more warm supporters than any other candidates in the field, and the impression obtains that if elected they will render good service as councillors. In order to fill the other two councillorships, the electors appear divided between Messrs. McKay, Leneven, Leigh, Copland, and Lewis, who are all very good men. It is conceded that the real contest lies between these five, the previous four being regarded as certain to be elected. Only two, however, of the five can be returned. For the remaining four candidates, Messrs. Gibbs, Thorne, Dennes, and Munro, a small vote is likely to be polled.—Mr. Fellows having withdrawn from the contest, concludes the list of candidates nominated. Such appears to us to be about the way in which public opinion stands respecting the nominees of Saturday. It may prove perfectly correct, or it may not. At four o'clock this afternoon the close of the poll will decide whether it is so or not. In the meantime, we would earnestly recommend the electors to be careful in the selection of Councillors. Where there are so many good men in the field it would be invidious in us to recommend any one in particular. We prefer to leave the choice to the electors, satisfied that six good men will be returned.

As this is the first election for City Councillors, and as they will have very onerous duties to perform, we advise all the electors to devote the day to the election. Let all appear at the polls, and poll their votes early. The latter is the more necessary, inasmuch as there is only one polling booth and if electors put off casting their votes to a late hour, it is not improbable that many will be prevented from voting. The number of votes to be cast is about three hundred, and if we allow a minute to each, five hours would be consumed out of the eight hours that the statutes prescribes in which to poll all the votes. We would again impress on the voters to poll early, and select good men.

Nearly Completed.—The new steamboat Enterprise, to run on the Upper Fraser from Big Bar, a point below Fort Alexandria, to Fort George, and now building at Alexandria for Wright & Co., is approaching completion. The machinery has reached the spot in safety, having been packed *via* the Harrison-Lillooet route on mule-back to the required point. Capt. T. Wright, we learn, has gone up to take command of the new boat. As it is expected that the upper river will close with ice by the middle of October, the season this year during which she can run will necessarily be short; but next year she will no doubt commence regular trips on the 1st of April.

Othello not a Moor.—The Venetians know Othello. They have heard of Shakspeare, and are in ecstacies at Rossini's opera, but the story is a curious one. They have, since Shakspeare wrote, and Rossini spoilt what he wrote, thought it right to make some inquiries as to the foundation of the story of Othello; but no traces of it appear in any of the records of Venitian story. At length they have discovered what, probably, is the origin of the story on which Shakspeare wrote. There was and is still, a noble Venetian family of Il Moro. A story something like that of Othello is said to have happened in that family. The head of that very noble Venetian family is usually spoken of in the third person; and Shakspeare having heard or read of the story as happening to Il Moro, concluded that he was a Maure, or Moor, and wrote his play accordingly.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, August 16.

David W. Darling, the Alleged Murderer of Three Men, before the Police Magistrate.

Yesterday morning the Police Court and the approaches leading thereto were crowded by a large and anxious crowd of citizens, assembled to listen to the proceedings in the case of David W. Darling, who stands charged with the murder and robbery of Lewin, Sokolosky, and Reauchcir, near the Forks of Quesnelle River, on the 20th of July last. The prisoner, who is about five feet five inches in height, with slight but well-knit form, restless grey eyes, and features indicative of great self-possession and strong will, stood in the dock as unconcerned, apparently, as the most disinterested spectator in the room.

When the case was called, Superintendent Smith was sworn, and testified that from information received by the police it would be proven that the prisoner was seen in company with the three men on the day of their murder; that he was employed to carry their gold dust; and that he was seen to pass along the trail alone two or three hours before the murder. Mr. Smith asked for a remand to enable him to bring forward several necessary witnesses.

The magistrate asked Darling if he wished to make any statement—if so, that he must remember that anything he might say would be used in evidence against him. Darling replied that he was willing to make a statement and would stand to it, five years or fifteen year's hence, and proceeded as follows:

DARLING'S STATEMENT.

I left Williams Creek between 5 and 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon [24th July], and came as far as Antlei Creek that night, and stopped all night at Col. May's house. Next morning, at 7 o'clock, I left Antler Creek alone, and after descending the mountain for 3 or 4 miles I overhauled several men—three or four of them—some packing gold dust—at least I suppose it was dust. One of them was a Frenchman [Reauchier] and another was an old man packing blankets. The Frenchman was about my size and had a package, which I supposed was gold dust, done up in a gunny sack. I traveled some little distance with them when a sandy-complexioned man [Lewin]—a jew I suppose—offered me $15 to carry his dust, which was in saddle-bags, to the Forks of Quesnelle. I told him I would do it, and I carried the bags for him to the mouth of Keithley Creek and delivered them to him. Next morning [the day of the murder] I got up about 6 o'clock, eat my breakfast and went to Beaver Lake alone in one day; from Beaver Lake, on Sunday, I went to Williams Lake, and the following day to Alkali Lake. From Alkali Lake I went to Big Bar Creek, in two days, traveling awhile in the night, and from thence I went to Leon's. From Leon's I reached Lillooet Flat and stopped on the opposite side of the river all night. I would wish here to correct myself with regard to the two days' travel. I traveled from Alkali Creek to within eight miles of Big Bar Creek in one day. On the following day, to Leon's, and on the next to Lillooet, and on the following day I crossed one lake and slept in a barn four miles from the portage or steamboat landing. The next night I came to Pemberton, but I don't remember whether I took the steamboat that night or not. I traveled hard, and don't remember. From Pemberton I came across one large lake and one small one, and next day I took the stage to Douglas, where I stand over night, and left there on the following day, and arrived at Queensboro' [New Westminster] the following morning. I have nothing more to say, I believe.

The prisoner then signed his statement, and said he would like to call on the old gentleman (Mr. Cavanagh) to prove that what he said with regard to packing the dust was true. Mr. Cavanagh, it appears, is the old man described in the prisoner's statement as packing blankets.

The magistrate said evidence of that nature would be premature at present, but that if the prisoner could furnish proper security, he would be liberated on bail.

Darling replied that there were many men in court who knew all about his character; but he was afraid that he could not get bail, and would have to go to jail. He would prefer that the examination should come off at once, for fear that the witnesses would leave town. He also added that he wanted Mr. Steele, for whom he had worked, as a witness.

Mr. Steele said he would be in town in three days, and the magistrate declined to hear any evidence at present.

Darling—Say, look-a-here, Judge, how about the old man? I want him as a witness, too.

Magistrate—He shall be taken care of.

Darling—Well, I suppose I'll have to go to prison for three days. But, Judge, there's one thing I wish you'd do.

Magistrate—What's that?

Darling—Why, I've been kept here on dry bread and no sugar in my coffee. I hope, in future, that I shall be better fed, till I'm proved guilty—I don't think it's right to feed me so poorly till I am.

The magistrate advised the prisoner to make application to the proper quarter, and his wants would, no doubt, be attended to.

Darling was then removed to one of the brick cells. He was formerly captain of the sloop Black Hawk, plying between this port and San Juan Island.

The Police magistrate subsequently, upon application of Mr. Bishop, who has been retained to watch the case for the prisoner, consented to liberate the accused on bonds of two sureties of £500 each and himself in £1000; but up to last night we heard of no responsible party coming forward to go his bail. Upon application of Mr. Bishop the privilege of having meals sent the prisoner from the restaurant has been accorded him.

☞ It is said that Queen Victoria has once or twice visited the International Exhibition in privacy.

Runaway.—Mansell & Co.'s butcher-cart was whirled away from their shop yesterday by the spirited animal attached, and upset on Bastion street. The driver was thrown off, but came out lucky with a few bruises. The horse scratched himself just enough to learn him better than to run away again, and the wagon received but little injury.

The Hustings.—Sheriff Naylor has caused to be erected a large stand at the northern extremity of his office, over which the various candidates for Mayor and Councillors may spread themselves, and from which they may try the strength of their lungs in enunciating the principles which each proposes to advocate if elected. A rare entertainment may be expected.

Sailors Tried, Convicted and Sentenced.—Eight sailors, tried by a court-martial on the Bacchante and convicted of desertion, were yesterday sentenced to ninety days imprisonment with hard labor, and brought to jail yesterday evening. Seven more deserters are expected to-morrow. The tars seem quite jolly under the circumstances.

From Fraser River.—The steamer Enterprise arrived last evening with 46 passengers. There is nothing later from Cariboo. It is rumored that a man, on whose person was found a bag of gold dust marked with the name of one of the murdered men, has been arrested at Douglas.

Arrivals.—The bark Fremont and ship Amethyst arrived yesterday morning at Esquimalt, from San Francisco, with hay and live stock. The Fremont discharged cargo yesterday.

The "Col. Moody."—This steamer, having undergone renovation, left for the Fraser last evening with 25 passengers and 75 tons of freight.

Supreme Court.—This Court was occupied again yesterday in hearing the suit of Anderson *vs.* Williamson and Jeffery. The case will probably last two or three days.

Monday, August 18.

The Candidates.

Thirteen citizens will come before the electors to-day as candidates for the office of Town Councillor, viz.: Messrs. James Thorne, Wm. Leigh, William R. Stronach, Nathaniel M. Hicks, David Leneveu, George E. Dennes, John G. McKay, Wm. M. Searby, John Copland, Jas. Reid, Richard Lewis, Malcolm Munro and M. W. Gibbs.

Mr. Thorne is an engineer by profession, an "old settler" and ex-employee of the Hudson Bay Company. He is an Englishman.

Mr. Leigh, another "old settler" and ex-employee of the Hudson Bay Company, is a book-keeper and at present in the employ of Samuel Price & Co. He was born in England.

Mr. Stronach, a '58 pioneer, is a New Brunswicker and a member of the firm of Jackson & Co., lumber dealers, on Wharf st.

Nat. Hicks is a '58er, a book-keeper by profession and the holder of considerable real estate. He is a native of New Brunswick.

Mr. Leneveu is a native of the Isle of Jersey and came hither during the rush in '58. He is engaged extensively in the produce business.

Malcom Munro is a Scotchman, and a contractor.

Mr. Dennes is a native of England and a solicitor, and has resided in Victoria since early in 1860.

Mr. McKay is a liquor dealer, and came here in 1858, and is a Scotchman by birth.

Mr. Searby is a Government street druggist and has resided here two years. He is an Englishman.

Mr. Copland is the Scotch solicitor who has been so badly treated by the Chief Justice, that functionary refusing to admit him to practice in this Colony. Mr. C. came here in 1859.

Capt. Reid is a Scotchman and an "old settler," and years ago commanded one of the Hudson Bay Company's vessels. He is largely interested in Victoria real estate.

Mr. Lewis was "born within the sound of Bow bells," and came here in 1858. He is a builder and "private contractor." He is a large property-holder.

Mr. W. Gibbs (colored) is a Yates street grocer and owns considerable property. He came here in 1858, is a native of some part of the United States.

Bad Conduct.—A number of liberty-men from the Bacchante, at the theatre, on Saturday night last, made great rowdies of themselves, and behaved in so outrageous and indecant a manner as to cause several ladies to leave the house. These men are allowed a very wide latitude while in town, and the citizens generally seem disposed to bear with them and overlook their bad conduct—ascribing it to an exuberant state of feeling arising from sudden liberty after long confinement aboard ship; but we are afraid that if they carry their bad manners into the theatre, and insult and annoy the female portion of the audience, that "forbearance may cease to be a virtue."

Rescue of Deserters.—Officers Jones and Reed arrested four sailors, supposed to be deserters from the Bacchante, at a farm house some distance out of the town, and were bringing them through Government street for the purpose of locking them up, when the officers were set upon by a number of messmates of the captives, who rescued them. No violence was offered.

Attack on a Policeman.—On Saturday evening last a number of sailors and marines attacked officer Douglas, in Waddington Alley, knocked him down and severely ill-used him. The officer escaped with severe bruises from the clutches of the rowdies and succeeded in arresting one of their number and locking him up.

The Late Murders.—The adjourned examination of Henry Dierck, arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the late horrid murders at Cariboo, will take place to-day, when he will probably be discharged, as it will be shown that he is a respectable citizen of the town of Yreka, California, and that he has never been to Cariboo. Darling is still held in close confinement, and his chance of obtaining bail is small indeed. His case will come up again to-morrow. Some sympathy is expressed in Darling's behalf because of his having been taken into custody by the American Commandant without a requisition from the Governor of Washington Territory. The American Commissioner on San Juan Island, P. K. Hubbs, Jr., was, it is said, not even consulted by the military authorities when making the arrest, but was treated as a nonenity throughout; and as San Juan Island is under the joint military occupation of Great Britain and the United States, we cannot see how he could have been treated in any other manner. However, Lieut. Lascelles of the gunboat came honestly by the man—having received him from the hands of the American Commandant, who no doubt knew what he was about when he made the arrest; and our authorities, having got the prisoner into their clutches, will hold him—right or wrong—until he explains away the many suspicious circumstances which now weigh heavily against him. If there was anything illegal in the manner in which the arrest was made, the American Commandant must settle the question with his government—our government has nothing to do with that point; and, besides, if Darling's hands are not really imbued in the blood of the murdered men, his friends should court the fullest investigation into the suspicious circumstances, rather than attempt to avert it by a legal quibble.

Small Pox.—It is rumored that the small pox has again broken out among the Indians in the ravine back of Johnson street, and that two squaws have been attacked with it. A few patients remain at the Indian hospital on the Reserve, and an occasional death occurs; but no fear of its spread among the white population is entertained.

From Bentinck Arm.—Mr. C. B. Young returned from Bantinck Arm on Saturday and reports that route a failure.

Tuesday, August 19.

The Election for Councillors.

The election held yesterday for six Councillors to represent the city of Victoria in the Town Council, was characterized throughout by the utmost good feeling which existed between the various candidates and their friends, and the perfect order and decent behavior displayed by all parties. The polling commenced at 8 o'clock, a. m., but for several hours the voters lagged behind, and it was not until noon that the business of the day may be said to have commenced and the votes began to roll in to an extent that kept the Sheriff and his Deputy hard at work for the remainder of the day.

Capt. Reid and Mr. Copland took the lead at the commencement of the polling, followed very closely by Messrs. Leigh, Hicks, Stronach, Searby and Gibbs. Messrs. McKay, Leveneu and Thorne also started well and not a few electors were heard expressing their belief that Mr. Dennes would give his competitors a hard tussle for a seat in the Council. Much speculation as to the probable result was rife until half-past one o'clock, when a number of colored votes having been polled (some of them plumpers) it became evident that the colored candidate (Gibbs) would come very near an election if he did not succeed in gaining a seat—it being known that the colored vote numbered about thirty-five, and it becoming also known that some fifty white electors had pledged themselves to him. At half past one o'clock Gibbs stood on the list with Messrs. Copland, Reid, Hicks and Stronach alone leading him; but in a few minutes several votes for Searby were recorded, changing the complexion of the poll and placing Gibbs sixth with Lewis five votes behind. It then became evident,—being conceded on all sides that Reid, Copland, Searby, Stronach and Hicks, were sure of election—that the fight was between Lewis and Gibbs as to who should stand sixth on the list of successful candidates—and from the hour of two o'clock until the close of the poll, at four o'clock, the friends of each party worked like Trojans for their respective favorite. Copland, Reid, Stronach, Hicks and Searby, kept far ahead, while Lewis slowly gained on Gibbs, and by half-past three o'clock was eight votes ahead of him. Some twenty votes were cast after that hour, and when four o'clock arrived,—the "witching hour," as it proved in this case—it was difficult to determine, amid the buzz and confusion, which of the two—Lewis or Gibbs—would prove to have been successful, and several small bets with odds were offered and taken in favor of the latter.

At five o'clock, the Sheriff appeared on the stand and announced the result to be as follows, the reading of the result being received with vociferous cheering by the crowd:

John Copland	114	James Thorne	70
James M. Reid	113	Wm. Leigh	61
N. M. Hicks	111	John G. McKay	57
Wm. E. Stronach	107	David Leneveu	53
Wm. M. Searby	104	Geo. E. Dennes	30
Richard Lewis	98	Malcolm Munro	12
M. W. Gibbs (color'd)	94	Alfred Fellows	1

The candidates were called to the hustings and appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Copland, Reid, Hicks, Stronach, Searby and Lewis, which were well received. The defeated candidates were then called for, and Messrs. McKay, Thorne, Leigh, Dennes and Gibbs mounted the stand and expressed themselves quite good-humoredly and to the point—pledging themselves to support the Councilmen elect in the discharge of their duty.

Mr. Copland, in conclusion, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sheriff Naylor for the impartial and gentlemanly bearing which had characterized him while discharging his arduous duties. The vote was seconded by Mr. Lewis and carried with cheers, after which Mr. Naylor came forward and thanked the electors for the compliment conveyed in the vote. The crowd then dispersed in an orderly manner. And thus ended our first Municipal Election.

The Deserters.—News has been received by us of the thirteen deserters who made so successful and daring an escape from the flag-ship Bacchante at Esquimalt, about two weeks since. They reached Old Dungeness, W. T., on the second day subsequent to making their escape and arrived at that town about two hours after the gunboat Grappler, which had been detailed to search for them, had left that harbor for Port Angeles. The cutter was deserted by them and sent adrift some miles west of Dungeness. The crowd numbered nineteen, having added six to their number after reaching the American side, deserters a day or two previously from the flag-ship. Each man had a few dollars, and several sported revolvers. They procured bacon and crackers at a store and paid for what they received, and the whole party left the next morning for Port Townsend afoot. Subsequently our informant learned that two had obtained work at the Port Discovery mills, and that the remainder had continued on. A large number of British men-of-war deserters are employed on the farms bordering on the Straits between Ports Angeles and Townsend, and consider themselves remarkably well paid if they receive $8 or $10 per month for their labor with the commonest description of food. As workmen they are in very poor favor with the Washington Territory people. It was rumored at Dungeness on Friday last that the Indians at Elk-wah (an Indian village four miles west of Port Angelos) had massacred several deserters who landed there a week ago from a boat. The Bacchante men, when at Dungeness, made a great "blow" about their achievement in stealing the cutter and escaping from their vessel.

Alleged Furious Riding.—A young man, clerk to Mr. Drake, Solicitor, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday, by officer Jones, for alleged furious riding, but after making a statement as to the circumstances, the charge was dismissed. A complaint was then entered against Jones for exceeding his duty, which was withdrawn after an apology by the officer.

Gone.—The Cowichan settlers, to the number of about 100, departed on the Hecate yesterday. The Governor and the Attorney General accompanied the expedition.

John Butts—Was again in limbo yesterday, having been given in charge to one of the officers by Mr. Carswell, who charges John with having abused him.

Drunks.—Several drunks were disposed of in a summary manner yesterday in the Police Court, by the infliction of a five-shilling fine.

☞ The steamer Enterprise, with a full freight and a few passengers, left yesterday morning for New Westminster.

Fashion after the French Revolution.—When France was beaten into peace again, she vindicated her own superiority. Even the mixed mode adopted before the general peace had the merit of being more graceful, less cumbersome and preferable to those in vogue before the great Continental convulsion. At that time every possible effort had been made to disguise nature. Hats of a monstrous size, more like umbrellas, protruded around the head; stays touching the chin, the latter buried in muslin kerchiefs, starched as stiffly as possible, curls of a large size, kept in order with pins, and thickly pomatumed and powdered, had been standard rules in the Courts of England and France, in union with other monstrosities, at war with the beauty in the out as of the female figure as far as it was possible to make it hostile. The sex appeared ashamed of the resemblance it bore to the beauty of its common mother, as if desirous of making the artificial supersede nature altogether. Thus the hair was often cropped to substitute a towering wig with Alpine curls—Pelion upon Ossa. The hair over the forehead was combed back, giving an unbecoming appearance in the front, with an unnatural boldness. The curls, papered and pendant in rows over muslin kerchiefs in the morning, hung down in the evening over the bare shoulders; but the curls on and below the temples lay row above row, like sausages placed horizontally one above another, greasy with pomatum, strong with perfume, and powdered white, or with brown, pink, or gold-dust. A cushion was worn on the top of the head, to which the hair was attached, and the toppee frizzled off, and sometimes the beehive-shaped cushion thus surmounting all had bits of drapery attached to it, the lower ends of which were loose, or else fastened to a part of the dress beneath, fluttering like so many flags and streamers. This cushion, sometimes made heavy by the introduction of lead in its fabrication, served as a support to feathers, pearl ornaments and other nicknackery, like the filigree work on the summits of some Gothic tower. Half of every day of precious time was wasted for weeks together in the fashionable season in merely dressing.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

The Caterpillar Nuisance and Small Birds.

We all remember how sadly our gardens were used up last spring by caterpillars, and what a hue and cry was raised against the slayers of small birds, in consequence. In England and France the caterpillars have become such great pests that laws prohibiting their destruction have been introduced in both countries. In the Vale of Evesham, Worcestershire, (England) a severe blight has fallen on fruit trees, and in several cases fruit crops have been destroyed by the caterpillars. In Rengeworth, many trees are quite shriveled up as though the blast of a hot furnace had swept over them. The common green caterpillar is the insect guilty of the mischief, and cherries and damson plums suffer most from their attacks. The injury wrought is so great (in England particularly) that quite a caterpillar sensation has sprung up. The London *Times* has devoted an editorial to the necessity of leaving the small birds alone, while Mr. *Punch* in his last number caricatures the slayers, and scores them unmercifully. In this colony, too, we are glad to find that the subject is creating some attention, and that a bill has been sent down to the Assembly from the Legislative Council to prohibit the destruction of small birds. A correspondent of the London *Journal of Horticulture* writes that paper as follows:

"I send you in a little box what may amuse you. Here there has been, on the part of the farmers and cottagers, great complaints made of the mischief done by small birds to cornfields and gardens. In vain did some hold the argument that these small robbers did as much good in destroying grubs and caterpillars as harm to wheat and black currants. For the last two years the township has not only paid for all dead sparrows, but so much a dozen for birds' eggs. I am afraid to say how many thousand dozens of eggs were taken and paid for; and, as I believe, mainly in consequence of this (aided, perhaps, by the mild winter), we have this year such a plague of caterpillars and grubs as I never remember. Since I last wrote to you I have had three women constantly employed picking over gooseberry, apple, and currant trees, and our destruction of caterpillars has been by bushels. I felt so convinced that this plague was partly owing to the last two years' destruction of birds, that in my own grounds and in all the coverts I ordered the nests not to be molested. I now enclose you the head of a sparrow shot this morning in my garden. This was done to test what food it did take to its nest. I hope the head may reach you in the same state in which it was picked up—namely, with three green caterpillars and three daddy-longlegs in its beak. If one journey from its nest could collect so many, it is easy to guess how much may be done by them to clear trees. My trees from hand-picking are now pretty clear; but I am quite sure it would have been done cheaper and better by the birds had they been left alone. I cannot think I am sending you much information, but one fact is better than many theories." AN IGNORAMUS near Liverpool.

WILL OF A WEALTHY KENTUCKIAN.—The London *Post* has the following: The will of Mr. Alexander Buchanan Barret, merchant, of Kentucky, in the United States, was proved first in the Probate Court at Richmond, New York, in the 85th year of independence, and now proved in London. The executors are his brothers, Mr. John Henry Barret and Mr. William T. Barret, together with his son, Mr Alexander Barret, the personality in England being sworn under £120,000. This wealthy American died possessed of considerable landed estates, and other property in America. The will is a singular composition, and there are directions contained in it with which our English habits and feelings are not familiar. The terms are principally given in his own words. The testator, who had only reached the age of fifty, was a native of Virginny, and borne in Louisa county, was twice married, having by his first wife a son and a daughter, and has left a widow, who is provided for by marriage settlement, to whom he has bequeathed a legacy of £20,000, to enable her to take up her future residence in Ireland, to which country she has a preference, and that a liberal allowance is to be made to her annually "to live in the style of a lady." To his son he leaves his estate of Bon Harbor and White Farm, and to his daughter Virginia (a minor) his home farm of Henderson, bequeathing to them also the negroes on the estates, requesting his trustees to protect his daughter from the "fortune-hunting crew." He has appointed his son and daughter residuary legatees, and, in contemplation of their remaining in America, it is his wish that they should live together at Henderson; and also that his residence, the Pines, Staten Island, should be retained as a pleasure retreat for his children. He has left directions that his tomb should bear this inscription: Honesty and truth in practice is the policy to secure happiness both in time and eternity."

ASKING QUESTIONS.—There are few portions of more delicacy than interrogating Sabbath Schools, especially young scholars. This is shown by the experience related of a clergyman in Maine, who was opposed to having any mirth in Sabbath-school. He thought it injurious to all, and unnecessary for the entertainment of the children. He offered to address the school, and show that they could be well entertained seriously. The following dialogue ensued:

"Children, I am going to tell you about Peter. Who knows who Peter was?"

No answer was made.

"Cannot any one—those large girls—tell me who Peter was?"

Still no reply.

"Can any little boy or girl in the school tell me who Peter was?"

"I can," said a little fellow in the further corner.

"Ah, that's a good boy. Now you come up on the platform by my side, and stand up in this chair, and tell those large girls who Peter was.',

Jimmy did as he was bid, and in the shrill voice of childhood repeated:

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her—"

At this point he was stopped, but not before the full point was taken by the school, and Mother Goose's poem appreciated.

Bursting of a Bubble Bank in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The bursting of a bubble bank has been the theme of a long discussion this week before the Correctional Tribunal. The principal delinquent, one Serre by name, disappeared last autumn, and has never since been heard of; but four of his clerks, of whom three are young men under thirty, were placed at the bar, and charged as accomplices in his frauds and embezzlements. M. Serre appears to have been a perfect type of the Robert Macaire school. He has tried a good many trades in the course of his life, having been, amongst other things, *homme de lettres*, advertising agent, broker, dealer in salt provisions, and an outside stock-jobber. None of these various callings succeeded with him. But in the course of his varied mercantile experience he acquired a lively faith in the credulity of mankind, and a thorough belief in the efficacy of plausible advertisements to convey money from full pockets to empty ones. Acting with confidence upon the last mentioned principles, he started a banking house in 1853, without having a capital of a single sou; indeed, he was at the time obliged to let judgment go against him by default for the miserable sum of 140f., the price of a cask of wine he could not pay for. His bank was launched on a most imposing scale, in every sense of the term. A handsome house, No. 3 Rue d'Amsterdam, was the locality honored with his patronage. The entrance hall displayed several doors, on which were massive brass plates, bearing the inscriptions "Caisse des Titres, Caisse, Salle d'Attente," &c. In an upstairs room handsomely furnished, the conventional long green baize table, surrounded with arm chairs, impressed upon the mind of the spectator the idea of a rich, powerful and numerous board of directors. A prospectus indicated the following as some of the affairs which M. Serre's bank had on hand. The establishment of a General Discount Company, capital, 500,000f.; the Spanish Silver Mining Company, capital seven millions; a company for buying up all the Sardinian railways, capital to be fixed hereafter; the Inter-oceanic Company of New Grenada, capital two hundred millions; loans to divers towns and cities, together seventeen millions; supply of horses to the Sardinian government; railway from Savona to Turin; *Le monde Commercial*, a periodical review; railway from Motpelier to Palavas; piercing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama; offer of a loan to the Ottoman government—all the last named operations being estimated to require a capital of 230 millions. In addition to so many gigantic enterprises, the princely banker proposed to lend a sum of one million of francs to the Emperor of Russia to assist in the emancipation of his serfs. This flaming prospectus was but the cover for other operations of a more humble and practical kind, which at once brought money to the till. Serre inserted advertisements in the *Gazette de France*, *Ami de Religion*, and *Journal des Villes et Campagnes*, stating that he was ready to make advances on the deposit of railway securities. He preferred these journals, knowing that the Legitimists, by whom these journals are read, are the richest class of people in France. Shares were at once tendered as security at the rich-looking house in the Rue d'Amsterdam. If payable to the bearer—for none others were eligible—they were at once accepted on condition of being left twenty-four hours for examination, and the holders were to call the next day for their money. Serre at once sold in the market all shares so deposited with him, advanced to the owners 30 per cent. on their value, and with the surplus paid for more advertisements to get more dupes. In a very short time he had a large rolling stock of shares, and was never at a loss to replace any which a depositor might suddenly call for. Things went on swimmingly with him for three years, during which time he kept horses and carriages, and lived in a handsome house, where, however, he was never visible, except to a select few. On Oct. 13, 1861, things having gone wrong, M. Serre absconded, leaving 210 victims of his frauds, a large proportion of whom are utterly ruined. His ascertained debts are 1,120,000f., his assets, 262,000f., of which 130,000f. is reported doubtful. The deficit, therefore, is at least 956,000f. The four clerks are accused of having had a guilty knowledge of at least some of the fraudulent transactions of Serre. The public prosecutor, while pressing for a conviction, invoked the indulgence of the court, on the ground that their previous character was good, and that they had acted under the influence of the principal swindler, who has escaped from justice. Judgment was given on the 4th. The four clerks, who alone appeared at the trial, are acquitted. Serre, who has absconded, is sentenced (in his absence as "contumacious") to five years' imprisonment and 3000f. fine.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from New York, speaks as follows of the President:

"There can be no doubt that the President is the most popular man in the United States. Without education or marked ability, without the personal advantages of a fine presence or courteous manners, and placed unexpectedly in a position of unparalleled difficulty and danger, he has so conducted himself amid the storm of passion that rages around him as to have won the good opinion of everybody.

"There is not a journal in the country that speaks of him except with high respect; there is not a soldier in the field who does not love and honor; and there is not a man in private life, whatever may be his political opinions or his views upon the origin, conduct, or progress of the war, who does not cheerfully admit that Mr. Lincoln has shown himself equal to his work, and rescued the presidental office from the contempt into which it was falling.

"The explanation is to be found in his manly common sense and his unquestionable honesty. Incorrupt amid the corruption, persevering amid the vacillation, and single-minded amid the false pretence and tortuous double-dealing of three-fourths of the public men with whom he has been brought in contact, he has concentrated upon himself without seeking it an amount of confidence that Washington himself never enjoyed, and of popularity that was only heaped upon that patriot's memory after death had sanctified that claim to veneration.

"Two other traits in Mr. Lincoln's character are his good nature and his pluck, equal to that of Lord Palmerston, in backing his friends, of both of which his message to Congress exonerating his Ministers, and especially Mr. Simeon Cameron, from all blame for any error or illegality of which they may have been guilty, and assuming the whole responsibility of every one of their acts, is a remarkable proof."

"Si Je Te Perds, Je Suis Perdu."

The following stanzas were suggested to the writer by receiving a letter bearing the impress of a seal representing a boat in a tempestuous sea. A man at the helm was looking up to a solitary star. The motto was "*Si Je te perds, je suis perdu.*"

Shine on thou bright beacon,
Unclouded and free,
From thy high place of calmness
O'er life's troubled sea.
Its morning of promise,
Its smooth waves are gone,
And the billows rave wildly—
Thou, bright one, shine on.

The wings of the tempest
May rush o'er thy ray,
But tranquil thou smilest,
Undimmed by its sway,
High, high in the world,
Where storms are unknown,
Thou dwellest, all beauteous,
All glorious, alone.

From the deep womb of darkness
The lightning-flash leaps,
O'er the barque of my fortunes
Each mad billow sweeps;
From the port of her safety
By warring winds driven,
And no light on her course,
But yon lone one of Heaven.

Yet fear not, thou frail one,
The hour may be near,
When our own sunny headland,
Far off, shall appear.
When the voice of the storm
Shall be silent and past,
In some Island of Heaven
We may anchor at last.

But, barque of eternity,
Where art thou now,
The wild waters shriek
O'er each plunge of thy prow.
On the world's dreary ocean,
Thus shattered and tost—
Oh! bright one, shine on;
"If I lose thee, I'm lost."

MAKARIOS.

VICTORIA, V. I., August, 1862.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—We picketed our animals to trees and scrambled up the wall, which near the pass is in a very dilapidated condition. The sight was at once picturesque and amazing, for as far as the range of vision extended this wonderful structure was seen stretching along the mountain sides and tops, with little towers, at intervals varying between 200 and 300 yards, breaking the otherwise monotony of the view. For a short distance on either side of the pass the wall is constructed of brick with rubble in the centre, but further away it is composed almost wholly of stone; in fact, whatever materials were closest at hand would appear to have been made use of; thus, as at the spots we visited granite abounded in greatest profusion, so in the construction of the wall was it made the prinipal ingredient, and for miles the wall consists of large, shapeless masses of granite smoothed only on the outside. We observed but one tower built entirely of stone, they being, with this exception, composed of brick, with foundations of hewn stone. The height of the wall from the top of the parapet is about 17 feet 10 inches at most parts, though occasionally, where the parapet is highest, it measures 78 feet 6 inches; its breadth is 13 feet, and the height of the parapet 5 feet 4 inches. The towers are 31 feet 6 inches high, and 28 feet one inch broad. The parapet is both crenelated and loopholed, and the towers are pierced for the discharge of some projectile. From any elevated site the scenery well repays one for the trouble of ascent; clear streams are seen meandering down the passes, while on every side, and looming far in the distance, are a succession of brown hill-tops, with small patches only under cultivation. Droves of pack-asses are seen going and returning, the former unladen and the latter bringing a small kind of brushwood, which the borderers burn instead of the millet-stalk in use on the plains, while in wild abundance are scattered innumerable ash, popular, and fir trees. The proceedings of our artist were productive of infinite astonishment and delight in the Chinese mind, and that it was with extreme difficulty that, hemmed in on all sides, we succeeded in transferring to paper views of surrounding objects.—*Once a Week.*

A REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—Dr. Frederic W. Morris, resident physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, N. S., has written a letter to the *American Medical Times*, in which he states that the "Sarracenia Purpurea," or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, is the remedy for small-pox in all its forms, in twelve hours after the patient has taken the medicine. That "however alarming and numerous the eruptions, or confluent and frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the disease." If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the sarracenia, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste that it may be largely mixed with tea and coffee, and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink without their being aware of the admixture.—*Boston Courier.*

SOLD OUT.—Abbott, the owner of one of the rich claims on Williams Creek, has sold out one-half interest for $17,000, in consequence of ill health, and will come below for medical advice.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

EVANS, LESCHER & EVANS,
Wholesale and Export Druggists,
58, 59 and 60 Bartholomew Close, Aldersgate street, LONDON;
—In connection with—
EVANS, SONS & CO.,
56 Hanover street, Liverpool.
Forward Price Lists on application. Goods shipped free on board at either Port.
☞ Orders to be made payable by London or Liverpool Houses. m6 6m

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & CO. GUARANTEE their matches will light in any climate, even if dipped in water. Customers, therefore when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London. m12 26tw

W. H. OLIVER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
Fine English French and American
Liquors,
CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES
CLARETS AND BRANDIES,
In the large and spacious Warehouse
Johnson street, opposite Wharf street
VICTORIA, V. I.

A large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always on hand.

To Dealers purchasing in large quantities, a liberal discount will be made for cash.

Agency of 1st Premium California Wines, in packages and cases;
Agency of Old Sechem and Hostetter's Bitters;
Choice Claret Wines, in casks and cases, received direct from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond;
Choice Old French Brandies, received direct from the Agents, in bond, via San Francisco;
Choice Old Bourbon Whiskies;
.. .. Port and Sherry Wines, in casks & cases;
High Proof Jamaica Rum;
.. .. Scotch Whisky;
.. .. Brandy and Whiskies;
.. .. Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls. and tins;
Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite brands now in use;
And a general assortment of Case Liquors, Cordials Syrups, etc.

Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and towns on the Sound will meet with prompt attention.

W. H. OLIVER.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy discovered by Dr J Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff.) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from numerous Testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results"

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa and an antispasmodic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

1st Stage of Premonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

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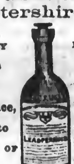

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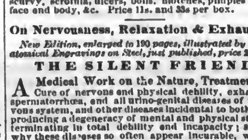

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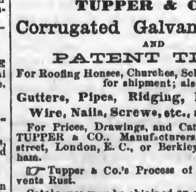

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

The News.

If the news from the States be thoroughly sifted from the time the battles closed before Richmond down to the latest date, August 8, it would appear that the successes of the Confederates has profited them but little. At least, we can extract nothing from Federal War Office dispatches showing that the Confederates are in any better position, or any nearer to their grand object—independence. We are partly inclined to believe that the overwhelming force of Confederates who drove McClellan twenty miles, to the banks of James river, was not so overwhelming after all. Else it ought to have been turned to better account ere this. As we read the news, the overwhelming numbers thrown on McClellan's right wing were merely the Confederates' left wing, reinforced by their right; and McClellan's retreat depended solely on withdrawing his right wing and uniting with his left, and taking up a position on the left bank of James river. There he remained up to the latest dates undisturbed, except by a little artillery practice from the south side of James river. What the Confederates are about is not disclosed, and it is more difficult to imagine. The new position of McClellan leaves Washington more exposed to a Confederate advance than before. But if they advanced in that direction, McDowell would meet them in front, whilst McClellan would follow in their rear. As a matter of course, such a move would be too dangerous; and so the advance upon Washington is not likely to occur. The telegrams state that the Confederates have taken up a position on the south bank of James river, thus placing the river between the two armies. The non-advancement on Washington gives probability to this statement. On the other hand it is stated that McClellan intends to change his advance on Richmond. Whether this means that he will move to the south bank, or move westward on the line between Washington and Richmond, is not stated. But the fact that a Federal division of 15,000 has been crossed to the south side of James River, whilst a large naval force has left the mouth of the river, under Com. Porter, for some destination "quite opposite," leads to the probability that if there really is a change in the Federal advance, it will be on the south side. Another feature in the news is that the Confederates have been evacuating Richmond. The cause is said to be a pestilence. Such may be the case. We know enough of Confederate tactics to know that evacuations, retreats, quick marches, and massing their troops, and throwing them in large bodies unexpectedly on the Federals, are distinguishing traits of Southern generalship. It may consequently prove true that an evacuation has really taken place. Though the truth in all probability will be more nearly reached by supposing that the Confederates have taken up a position on the south bank of the river to prevent McClellan getting in the rear of their right wing. Offensive operations appear to have been commenced again by the Federals; and if we can trust our despatches, the Lincoln administration intend to wage offensive operations more vigorously than ever. On the other hand the Confederates do not appear to be a whit less in earnest. One statement speaks of 300,000 Confederates in Virginia and North Carolina. Such a force speaks louder than words as to the intense hatred the South entertains for the North. Besides this, we observe that the remnant of the Confederate army who evacuated Corinth after the battles of Pittsburg Landing are now near Chattanooga, on the Tennessee river, and in the southeast corner of that State, making their way towards Richmond. In their rear is an advancing Federal force, and just north of them is another, Buell's force, advancing in the same direction. So both armies of the Southwest appear to center at Richmond. Evidently it is the design of northern and southern statesmen to decide the question of Northern or Southern supremacy in Virginia or North Carolina. Both sides are already pretty well exhausted. The New York *Tribune* says that neither side can stand it much longer.

The South has resorted to conscription, the last term of raising an army; and if the army so raised be defeated, nothing will remain but guerrilla warfare. The North has called for 300,000 more volunteers for *nine months*. This shows the period fixed by Lincoln to close the war; or it may be a deception merely to gain volunteers—and when once in the field they may be held to longer service. But it is more likely that the war will be closed within that time. Late accounts show that a bounty has been paid the Federals for enlistment, but it is also true that Pennsylvania and some of the Northern States have raised their quota of the new levy. The disinclination to volunteer in the North is becoming very visible, however. In certain States it is proposed to draft, rather than wait for volunteers on enlistment. Drafting is the next thing to conscription; and as soon as that is fairly resorted to, the utmost strength of the aggressive power of the North will soon be made visible. The Northerners are evidently beginning to dislike the war, which partly accounts for the new energy of the Washington Cabinet in trying to conquer a speedy peace. On the other hand, the South appears to be pretty nearly divested of everything like Union feeling. Where a few months back it was alleged that a Union sentiment prevailed, we find now the rankest kind of secessionism, indicating that nothing but a sense of right animates the Southern people. While that exists, neither men nor money can subdue them; and it appears doubtful whether the supply of both will not fail the North before they will be able to crush Southern sentiment. Had the Confederates succeeded in their design of annihilating McClellan in the battles before Richmond, a general rising would have taken place in the Border States, from Maryland to Missouri; and should the Federal army meet with any serious reverses in Virginia, such a rising will occur, sealing the fate of the Republic. The new Federal Department, with its head-quarters at Cincinnati, indicates a doubt of Kentucky and Tennessee, showing how deeply the disunion sentiment prevails.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

DATES TO AUGUST 5th

By the arrival of the steamer Pacific Thursday morning, we have war news to the 5th August and European Intelligence to 27th July:

MEMPHIS, July 27.—We learn that a powerful military force, consisting of portions of the corps commanded by Gens. Sherman and Curtis, have been dispatched southward, it is presumed to take part in the siege of Vicksburg.

The siege of Vicksburg seems to have been practically abandoned for the present, nearly all of Farragut's fleet having gone down the river, and Davis' fleet having gone up to the mouth of the Yazoo.

CAIRO, July 29.—A rumor is in circulation here that last night two Federal regiments were badly cut upon at Bolivar, Tenn., and that a company of the 2d Illinois Cavalry was captured eight miles from Columbus.

Information this morning confirms the capture of Humboldt, Tenn., by the rebels, and also states that Jackson is in their possession.

CALAIS, Me., July 29.—The St. Croix *Herald*, in St. Stephen, N. B., was visited by mob law last night. The mob destroyed most of the type and knocked it into pi. Much of the material was thrown into the river. The *Herald* was about the only paper in New Brunswick that has espoused the Union cause; hence the wrath of the Provincials or the mob against it.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Quincy *Whig* of the 28th says: We have information from Palmyra that a band of bush-whackers brutally murdered 15 Union men in Marion City and vicinity yesterday, by cutting their throats, and that the entire section of the country is reported alive with guerrillas, and that no crime is too heinous for them to commit.

The New York *Times* of Saturday gives a full list of the vessels of the navy when the war commenced. We had only 88 war vessels, while we now have 292, 55 of which are wooden and built during the past year; 23 iron-clad were also built during the year, and nearly 200 purchased and armed by the Navy Department during the same time.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The private subscription for bounty for volunteers up to the present time reaches $280,000.

BOSTON, July 29.—The gunboat Huntsville arrived at Key West on 24th, with a rebel steamer and schooner, both captured on the coast with cargoes of cotton.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Times'* Washington dispatch has the following: You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the Government. The organization is perfect and the *materiel* abundant. Soldiers are being pushed rapidly to places in the field.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—The French steamer Benordie, from Port Royal, steamed past Fort Sumter into the harbor to-day. The object of her visit is unknown.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Evening Post* says that the dispatches from our Ministers abroad show the tone of feeling of foreign Governments to be uniformly pacific.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that it is stated on good authority that when the news of the departure of the French fleet reached Washington, Secretary Seward wrote immediately to the French government and made strong remonstrance against the presence in this vicinity of such a formidable fleet. Mr. Seward gave as a reason for the protest that the Mexican expedition, being of too little consequence for sending such a tremendous armament in American waters, the American government could not help thinking it was destined to act against the United States, and consequently asked an explanation.

VICKSBURG, July 25.—It is reported that the Star of the West, captured by the rebels off Charleston, is up the Yazoo river, armed with 22 guns, and is iron-plated. The J. S. Webb, a powerful ocean tug-boat, is also up that river. They came up from New Orleans when that city was captured, bringing among other plunder 100 guns.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Between 400 and 500 prisoners at Fort Delaware took the oath of allegiance on Wednesday. The Louisiana Tigers seemed especially anxious to take the oath.

It is said that the Ironsides—the new iron-clad frigate—is now almost finished, and is to be commissioned and despatched to sea under sealed orders to-morrow. All her officers have been ordered to report at once.

Henceforth, no unnaturalized citizen is to be employed in any Navy Yard in the Union.

Two rebel iron-clad gunboats have dropped anchor off Turkey Bend, James River.

Two iron-clad rams, similar to the Merrimac, are being constructed at Charleston to destroy the blockading steamers.

The Memphis and Herald had arrived at Charleston from Liverpool, with valuable supplies. The steamer Roman was also expected shortly.

The fleet off Charleston has been augmented. It is now thought to be impossible for the vessels there to escape. The rebel steamer Nashville is in Bay Boy [?] Sound, with the gunboats Paul Jones and Keystone State watching her.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Arrivals from Browsville bringing intelligence of a rebel raid upon that place on Friday last. Every man there buying cotton was captured. $120,000 was taken from them. 400 bales of cotton were burned. 500 Federal cavalry arrived on the same evening, and the rebels fled. They were pursued and a slight engagement took place on the Hatchie and Forked Deer rivers. A number of rebels were captured. Ferries and bridges were destroyed by the rebels to the number of 200, under Capt. Gerrickson. He was at Denmark on Saturday. It was reported that Gen. Villipegue was marching on Bolivar. Jackson had used a pontoon bridge to cross Forked Deer river. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Bolivar on Saturday and Sunday. The cause was not ascertained; but it was not understood to be the Federals fortifying the place.

CAIRO, August 2.—A report from Bloomfield, Mo., says that 100 of Col. Daniels cavalry had been attacked by 500 or 600 rebels. It was thought that Daniels would hold his position until the reinforcements which had been sent for would arrive.

Several gunboats will be placed on the Ohio River for the protection of Ohio State from invasion.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The British steamer Memphis arrived here as a prize of war. She was captured after having run the blockade out of Charleston, and had a cargo of 1,575 bales of cotton, *en route* to Liverpool. The sloop Elizabeth, for Havana, to Sabine Pass, with an assorted cargo, has been captured by the gunboat Hatteras. The English schooner Orion, for Jamaica, to Sabine Pass, with salt, drugs, etc. was also captured.

Nassau advices say that the gunboat Adirondack chased the British steamer Herald into that port. She had run the blockade of the port of Charleston.

JACKSON, Tenn., August 3.—The cavalry which has been in pursuit of the rebel Jackson and force returned, and reported that in all their fights they only had three killed and eight missing. Jackson is now south of Hatchie river, and being pursued by the cavalry from Bolivar. These rebel raids, of which this is probably the last, are supposed to intend to cover the real movements of the main body of rebel troops. It is thought that the object of the latter is to attack Buell.

The rebel forces concentrated on the south lines of our army is said to be in motion in the direction of Stevenson and Chattanooga, and the rebel cavalry which has been making a demonstration in Kentucky and Western Tennessee, is believed now to be making for the rear of this movement.

There is now no direct overland communication between Grant and Buell, all communication between them being sent *via* Cairo.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—One division of Gen. Burnside's *corps d'armée* has left the Roads, and sailed in a direction quite opposite James River and Harrison's Landing. Other divisions are embarking, and will sail very soon. Great secrecy has been observed in making these movements.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following order has just been issued by the War Department. It is ordered: First—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately made into the service of the United States, to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas of the States and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers, as authorized by law, its deficiency in the volunteers of that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose. The regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for gallant and distinguished services, and providing for nomination and appointment. Regulations will also be provided for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

Special despatches to the N. Y. *Tribune* say the Government is now fully prepared for the plots of border State secessionists, whether in Indiana or Kentucky, and will instantly crush any attempt at treason.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A letter to the *Herald* from Hilton Head of the 31st, says: The rebel ram which, for a long time, has been in process of construction at Savannah is completed, and armed ready for service. She is said to be formidable.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A letter to the *Tribune* says Gen. McClellan sent a large force across the James river on Saturday—mostly from Fitzjohn Porter's command. The number is said to be 15,000.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—A despatch from Gen. Pope's headquarters yesterday says that information from various sources tend to confirm the belief that the enemy had really evacuated Richmond, and taken up the south bank of the James river as a line of defense. The rebel cavalry under Gen. Robertson is believed to have been withdrawn from the Shenandoah Valley, leaving that part of the country to the defense of the guerillas alone.

It has been believed here in some quarters for several days that the enemy have been evacuating Richmond, there being a reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that city.

The Granada *Appeal* of July 31st, has the following despatches from Mobile, of the same date: A despatch from Tupello, yesterday, says that information had been received at head quarters that the Confederate cavalry had taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing 159 prisoners, with a loss of two killed and eight wounded.

Reliable information states that 15,000 Federals had passed Tuscumbia last week, destination supposed to be Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, July 29.—Morgan's whole force had returned to Tennessee safely. Part arrived at Knoxville yesterday, having taken 1000 prisoners.

Humphrey Marshall is said to be marching on the northeastern section of Kentucky.

Buell's forces are marching up Sequatchie Valley, toward Pikeville.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 5.—Governor Sprague has called on the colored citizens to form a regiment, as part of the quota of the State, and promises to accompany them to the field and share the perils with them.

BOSTON, August 5.—The recruiting for old and new regiments is going on rapidly, and it is now thought the State's quota will be raised without a draft. The call for the second 300,000 nine-months' men is received with enthusiasm, as indicating speedy work on the part of the Government for suppression of the rebellion.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Special dispatches to the New York *Times*, from Washington, say there is a report in that city that McClellan's army is packing on transports for the purpose of changing the advance upon Richmond. This rumor was startling to the general public, but gratifying to the more thoughtful, who think the successful performance of such a change would greatly improve the situation. The origin of the rumor is probably in the expedition that has just effected an important movement on the James river.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 5.—Private advices from Gen. Curtis' army state our forces now shoot and hang every guerrilla caught, and take every negro they can find and put him to work. They subsist the army on the enemy as much as possible, and confiscate all rebel horses and cattle whenever found.

CAIRO, August 5.—Com. Davis, and Gen. Curtis, with part of his staff, arrived here this morning. Their object is supposed to be to confer with the authorities at Washington in regard to future movements.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—The enemy is reported to be in force 8 miles from here, under Bragg. Two regiments of infantry and some cavalry and artillery went out a few miles to-day as advance pickets, and have not yet returned. It is expected that they will engage the enemy's pickets.

STILL LATER.

FEDERALS ADVANCING ON RICHMOND.

The following dispatches were received overland at Portland, Oregon, just prior to the sailing of the Pacific, and have been handed us by a friend:

CAIRO, August 6th.—The Memphis *Bulletin* reports a fight six miles from town, on Sunday, between a force of 4000 Federals and Jeff Thompson's command. The latter were forced to retreat with great loss. No particulars given.

HARRISBURG (Pa.) August 6th.—The editor and publishers of the *Patriot and Union* were arrested to-night by order of the War Department, on a charge of issuing treasonable posters, calculated to retard and embarrass recruiting.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—The fight on Monday between a Federal reconnoitering party and rebels, was a small affair—about 150 rebels were surprised at Stoney creek, and fled at the first fire.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The advance of Sigel's corps is now subsisting entirely upon the enemy.

Five hundred leading merchants of Boston have signed an agreement that young men in their employ enlisting, shall have their situations on their return.

About 23,000 have enlisted in New York State under the late call.

In Pennsylvania the quota will soon be raised.

The army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive. Troops left camp the night before last and arrived at Malvern Hill at 4 a. m. yesterday, where they encountered two regiments of infantry behind earthworks. Firing opened and lasted two hours, when the rebels ingloriously fled by the river road towards Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops, who took 100 prisoners.

Col. Averill, with a regiment of cavalry, took the road to White Swamp, where he found the 10th Virginia cavalry ready to receive them. A charge immediately occured which broke the rebel line, when they fled. Our troops encamped on Malvern Hill.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive from Richmond in exchange for the same number of rebel prisoners.

European Intelligence.

Dates to Sunday, July 27th, have been received at New York.

The London *Times* says editorially that the defeat of McClellan has changed everything; and that a general rising may be anticipated in all the Border States occupied by the Federals. It adds that the Northerners, who are no fools, are arriving at the conviction that the Confedcrates can never be subjugated. If the war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must be actually made, but volunteering is making slow progress.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men had come forward, in spite of the enormous bounty offered. Up to the very latest dates, society has seen the wasting away of the army with comparative tranquility; but foreigners and rowdies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find that the army cannot be replaced by money. Each Northerner must come forward and fight, in swamps and forests, or the scheme of conquest must be abandoned.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* [London] thinks that McClellan is in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever.

In the course of a debate on Canadian affairs in the House of Commons, De Lacy Evans did not think there was any immediate danger of invasion by the Northern States, they having no means whatever for such a project.

Burbeck said that we ought to show the Canadians that we don't care a farthing about their adherence to England.

Palmerston regretted that a strong feeling on local questions in Canada had resulted in the refusal of the Canadians to make due provision for their defense in case of invasion. At the same time he did not agree with Disraeli that the result was produced by the steps which Government took last year, to reinforce the regular troops in the Colony. Looking at the state of affairs in North America at that time, this sending of additional troops was an act of precaution and duty, and stimulated Canada to do something for herself. England has now sent all the troops to Canada [she means to send], and it now rests with the Canadians to make efforts to protect themselves.

The subject was then dropped.

Admiral De la Graviere embarked from France on the 23d of July, in the frigate Normandy, for Mexico.

It is represented that the Orleanists in French politics are in favor of the Federals; while the Imperialists are for the Confederacy.

It was reported, but denied, that Garibaldi contemplates another expedition.

OPTHALMIA IN FRANCE.—The apparition of a peculiar kind of opthalmia in the garrison of Vincennes, which so startled the medical world a few weeks since, is now discovered to be more extensive than was at first supposed. The soldiers whose optic nerves become paralysed the instant the sun sinks below the horizon are not confined to that locality. The disease has broken out with great violence at Strasbourg and another town in the west of France; but as yet has not attacked civilians. In the former there are now 60 soldiers suffering from it who are stationed in the citadel, and several in all the different barracks. The first time this disease showed itself at Vincennes, eighteen men, on returning after sunset in a body, to quarters, became suddenly blind and lost their way, which prevented their arriving before the gates were closed for the night. As they saw perfectly the next morning, a court martial was convened to sit upon them. But in the evening they and some others were again found to have completely lost their sight, which occasioned a medical instead of a judicial inquiry to be substituted. The most celebrated oculists are as yet utterly at a loss as to the causes which produce this strange and certainly startling effect. Brochures are already written on it, and a scientific war is being waged about its treatment by the Paris doctors.—*Letter from Paris.*

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Destruction by Fire of a Mail Steamer.

200 LIVES AND $1,500,000 LOST.

The Pacific Thursday brought us intelligence of an awful calamity which occurred on the 27th ult., off Manzanillo, Mexico, in the destruction of the steamer Golden Gate by fire, while on her downward trip from San Francisco to Panama. The following account of the terrible calamity we take from the statement of Thomas Kelly, a waiter on board the steamer.

Kelly says that he was waiting on Chief Engineer Waddell, in the mess room, at about 20 minutes to 5, p. m., on the 27th ult., when a man named Murray, from the engine room, came in and told Waddell that he wanted him to go below *instantly*, and he got up at once and started off on the run. Suspecting, from Murray's appearance, that there was something wrong, Kelly followed them below and saw that the vessel was on fire. He at once ran to the cabin and told Captain Hudson, who was sitting at the head of the table, that the vessel was on fire. The Captain at first doubted the statement, but just then a little boy cried "Fire!" and he then ran on deck and broke open the door which communicates with the casing around the smoke-stack, when the flames instantly burst forth. The steam pump was immediately got to work, and water thrown down through the door, but too late to arrest the flames, which very soon destroyed the hose and rendered all effort to save the vessel useless. On the first alarm the steamer was headed for land, and all the passengers ordered forward.

The panic, however, prevented the order being obeyed, and a large number, including many of the women and children, rushed aft and were soon cut off entirely from succor. Three of the boats got off in safety soon after 6 o'clock, but the other s vamped on being launched. Kelly said on board after the boats were off, until the fire became so hot that he was forced to jump overboard and swim for life. After being in the water half an hour he came across a man who was swimming with two life-preservers, and he took one of them. After being in the water eight hours he was washed ashore, so weak and exhausted that he had to crawl a mile or more on his hands and knees before he could regain the use of his limbs. He describes the panic on board when the cry of fire was raised, as terrible in the extreme. Men and women, with gold upon their persons, ripped open their clothes and threw the gold in handfulls over the decks. Thousands of dollars were thus scattered about.

The steamer did not sink, but beached head on, with many of the passengers still clinging to the bows, most of whom, however, washed ashore, their bodies being tumbled in the surf until life was extinct.

About 100 of the passengers had succeeded in reaching the forecastle, when the flames bursting out amidships cut off all communication between the fore and after part of the ship. The sea was calm, but the westerly wind hurled the flames aft, and soon many who were in that part of the vessel leaped early into the sea and were drowned. There appear to have been plenty of life-preservers on board, but they were in the boats and not easily reached. The pumps were manned, the male passengers vieing with the crew to work them, but the flames burst out so rapidly that they soon had to be deserted.

There was a terrible panic among the passengers on the forecastle, yet no more than might have been expected. A few leaped into the sea, and very few of them provided with life-preservers. Others clung to the deck till the fire compelled them to leap off or endure a more horrible death. Others, whose garments were on fire, had to be thrust overboard as the desperate chance of life. The hurricane deck fell with a crash, while the vessel was still under way. Several ropes were made fast to the sides of the ship and thrown overboard. Passengers descended by these to the water, but they were soon so much loaded that those who first went down by them were drowned off and drowned. One of these ropes burned off, and all who were on it sank together. Life-preservers, spars, everything that would float, was thrown overboard by those who could reach them, and the survivors availed themselves of their aid.

Of the ten boats on board but four could be reached. One of these was capsized and sunk on being launched. The other three were filled when launched, but many of those who were found swimming were taken on board. They could not land through the surf, and instantly steered off for Manzanillo.

The ship struck when about 300 yards from the beach, where a heavy surf was rolling. By the shock many who still clung to the bows were thrown overboard. The last to leave the ship were Captains Hudson and Pearson, who dropped from the bowsprit after the vessel beached, and with great difficulty made their way to the shore.

Many were washed up by the surf more dead than alive. Those who were in better condition labored faithfully to draw them out of the surf. By six o'clock the vessel, except her huge machinery, had entirely disappeared. The fire having burned all the woodwork to the water's edge. The living on shore counted some 80—and there were many dead. These were carefully conveyed to the upper beach, and, as night drew on, the sad survivors prepared as they might to pass the night. They almost buried themselves in the dry sand both for warmth, for as the night proceeded it grew quite cold, and for protection from the mosquitos and sand-flies which very much tormented them.

Early next morning the living took such thin boards as they could find on the beach, and with them excavated a grave for each of the 16 dead whose bodies had been washed ashore. The survivors then started for Manzanillo.

The St. Louis, coming up from Panama, reached Manzanillo on the 28th. There she received intelligence of the loss of the Golden Gate. She immediately started for the scene of the wreck, fired signal guns, lowered boats, and took off from the shore all the survivors of the wreck who could be found. She remained at Manzanillo until July 30th, at 5 p. m.—leaving Capt. Hudson and his crew at that port to render any further assistance that might be necessary. Two of the three boats had come safely in before she left. The third, on board of which when last seen there were 26 persons, had not come into the harbor. It is said that most who were in it belonged to the crew. Having been out 72 hours, and probably without food or water, the probabilities that they have been saved are very small. Of those who were not in that one boat, and who are not known to be saved, it is little use to hope—for it was full three days after the calamity occurred that the St. Louis left the port. She brought 78 of the saved to San Francisco.

Capt. Pearson, a passenger on board the ill-fated steamer, writes that himself and Capt. Hudson were the last to leave the wreck, and experienced extreme difficulty in reaching the shore through the breakers.

The Golden Gate had on board 242 passengers, and the officers and crew numbered 96—making a total of 338 souls—and of this number only 140 were saved.

The treasure lost amounted to $1,400,747, of which amount $273,100 was for England, understood to be insured. An effort will be made by the underwriters to recover it. A half million dollars in Government securities are also supposed to have been lost.

☞ It was the custom for medical men to attend the funerals in many parts of Great Britain until the close of the last century. The following circumstance caused it to be discontinued: In Cork, Dr. Loagfield, then an eminent physician, was as usual attending the funeral of one of his patients, going to be interred at Christ Church. As the mournful cortege passed by the Exchange, a witty cobbler named Boance, whose habitation was in this locality, suddenly popped his head out of his stall and thus addressed the doctor: "Fine morning, doctor. I perceive you are carrying home your work." Medical men have not since attended funerals in that city. It is usual, in some of the towns in Ireland, for the apothecaries as well as the doctors to attend, wearing scarfs and hatbands of white linen tied with black or white tute-string, according as the deceased may have been married or not.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 19, 1862.

A Trip to the Head of Bentinck Arm on the Steamer Labouchere.

The voyage was in every respect a most agreeable one; the passengers not too numerous for comfort; the captain and officers exceedingly civil; the weather magnificent; the sea smooth as a looking glass; and the scenery grand and sublime, though terribly desolate. We remained a day and a half at Nanaimo coaling, and received every attention from that hospitable gentleman Dr. Benson, and then proceeded to Fort Rupert, where we also remained some time taking in wood. I must in justice pay a passing tribute to the gentleman (Mr. Moffat) in charge of that fort, for in all my travels I have never met a person more thoroughly hospitable or who does the honors of his house in a more engaging, liberal manner than he. We left Fort Rupert early in the morning and arrived at our anchorage before dark the same day. The whole running time from Victoria was 46 hours. Early next morning, the tide being low, which is necessary for the purpose, the horses and mules were put overboard and had to swim a quarter of a mile to the shore, a place imaginatively called McLeod's Wharf; from thence they scrambled along the shore through mud and brush, and over rocks, crossing several sloughs about a mile and a half to the head of a swamp to the town site, where we camped, near the Bella Coola lodges, where the small pox was raging fearfully, Indians lying about in all directions dead and dying. I remained two or three days with Mr. Hood and then started on up the river with one of his party in charge of his goods. They were put in three canoes, each with three Indians, and the transportation cost 42 blankets, 9 shirts, and feed for the Indians, to the head of navigation, computed at 45 miles from Bella Coola; it took us five days to pole up the river, a large, rapid salmon stream, with several salmon weirs across and the remains of three others that had been carried away. Steam navigation is out of the question. Our nights passed on the shores of the river were rendered insupportable by mosquitoes. I found Mr. Spring at the head of navigation in charge of a lot of goods, and Duncan McKennon, a Canadian, convalescent of the small pox. Mr. Morris and party had left the day before I arrived. Daniel McCullan, the partner of McKennan, arrived from the slide nearly blind, his eyes swollen like two radishes, from the effects of sand flies. He reported the feet of the Doctor who accompanied Morris in a terrible condition. Spring was seized with pains in the head and giddiness and the fourth day after my arrival had the small pox, fortunately in a very mild form. When Capt. Vanables learnt that I had arrived and that pack animals were coming, he came down from the slide, and the day after, I having waited a week for the animals, we proceeded down together to where they were camped, at a place called Anisari, only twelve miles from Bella Coola, they having left that place *twelve days before*. Here I also found Lieut. Palmer and his two engineers, and Major Foster. The next morning the horses were to start for crossing the Nooshcloot, six miles above from which place I walked down, as the Indians would take us no further in the canoe. Lieut. Palmer followed the next day. I started off at once on foot for the upper Bella Coola lodges, Soonooklen, eighteen miles down, and tearing my way through brush, clambering over trees, crossing innumerable streams, taking off my clothes to wade through sloughs, and dancing over piles of drift-wood, arrived at the above place in the evening. I wanted to go to Mr. Wallace's place about three miles down the river, but with great difficulty got a canoe to take me to a desolate place near where the horses were landed, and where Mr. Henry Maddocks, who had succeeded Barney Johnson in charge of goods left behind by deluded miners, received me kindly. There is a shanty there about 10 feet square, half full of goods, which from its wretched position I call Desolation Lodge, for you can only walk twelve paces from it without having to climb over drift-wood or clamber over rocks. Fifty yards below is a miserable hovel, Destitution Hall, the marine villa of Capt. Venables. After I had been here about a week, making fruitless efforts to get a canoe from the faithless, rascally Indians to take me to Fort Rupert, some miners, most fortunately for me, returned, as they found it impossible with the few provisions they could pack to get to Cariboo. Two of them belonged to Nanaimo, and were bound in the meantime for Fort Rupert, where they agreed to take me, and afterwards from thence to Nanaimo. It took us 14 days, out of which we camped four, on account of stormy weather, and we arrived at Nanaimo on Sunday morning at 1 o'clock. After a delay of two days at Nanaimo, which were rendered agreeable by the kindness of Dr. Benson, I embarked on the sloop Alarm and had 3½ days passage to Victoria. I calculated being away fifteen days, but using every effort I have been absent nearly seven weeks. Lieut. Palmer, expected to be at Fort Alexander the 10th of August last, the last I heard of him was that he was at the slide trying to get Indians to pack for him.

The voyage back was the very antipodes of the trip in the steamer; we were only three white men, Juan Ewars, Francisco Bilboas and myself in a Northern canoe, and two concubine squaws, who had been left by their lords at Bella Coola, one of them a great masculine creature, three feet broad between the shoulders, and snoring like a man, lazy as a prize hog; the other, puny and sickly: this was all our crew, and we soon transhipped the lazy squaw. The winds were variable and often ahead, when they neutralized the effect of a favorable tide, and we had considerable rain. At most of the camping places we were sure to find the remains of small-pox Indians, with all their effects, left there, no doubt, by those driven from this place, on their way home northward. We were once in imminent danger from a squall in Bentinck Arm, and we were caught out three times towards night-fall without any place of shelter, but we succeeded in getting late at night, on two occasions, into safe inland bays, and on the other, with a strong head wind, we reached about midnight a beautiful white, sandy beach, to the north of the Comax Bluff. I will now endeavor to give a faithful account of the Bentinck Arm, and of the route, according to what I saw and heard of it from many who had returned from it.

The distance from Klemahaya, a little shelter formed by three islands on the southern side of the entrance to Bentinck Inlet, to the head of the North Arm, I consider sixty miles; according to Oeuable's chart and scale it is 80 miles, but his data must be taken *cumqrano salis*. We camped at that place two days on account of bad weather; it rained, blew, and was foggy all the time. The first place of safety for vessels in the inlet is Safety Cove, on the north shore, where Vancouver refitted after getting ashore on the reef outside, then Restoration Bay on the south shore; the next place is a small bay about half way upon the southern side, where we camped two days on account of rain and head winds; here we found the remains of three Belle-Bella Indians—one had committed suicide on being attacked with the small-pox, and two other squaws had been left to die there. There are some places, indentions of the coast and in the south fork of Dean's Canal, where vessels might anchor, but there are stretches of ten and fifteen miles without any shelter whatever, and the tides are strong and the squalls sudden and heavy.

The first white settlement on the Arm is the whisky mill of A. Wallace on the northern bank at about three miles from the Indian village. I regret Lieut. Palmer did not land there as I consider it the only place worthy of attention. There is a snug little bay, a flat of considerable size, which, with some low benches, might form 100 to 150 acres. It has a southern exposition, the snow soon disappears and the vegetation is luxuriant. Mr. Wallace had green peas, potatoes, onions, parsnips, beets, cabbages, etc., of very healthy growth. There is another building of boards on the same flat belonging to Capt. McKay, called Constance House, on account, I presume, of being constantly empty and likely to remain so. A fine torrent stream divides the flat, capable of running a mill of any power; it could be easily dammed and Mr. Wallace assures me that a mile and a half up it is the finest description of timber which could be floated down it. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Kenny were the only two white men I left there. It is true that if that spot were made the terminus of ship-navigation goods would have to be lightered up nearly three miles to a point below the Indian village on the proposed town site, where they would strike the river trail.

The next house is a little farther up on the other shore, an *omnium gatherum* claim, to secure a water-power where, I am told, there is no timber. Then comes a roofless hut on the same side, put up by Mr. Taylor, but seemingly abandoned; we now reach Capt. Venable's hovel, and afterwards the house called Barney Johnson's, where I left Henry Maddock and Mr. Sweet, who had come down from the mines, but thought of returning to them. The only way to make a payable road from Barney Johnson's to the town site is to erect a wharf about a mile and a half long; blasting the perpendicular rocks whose base the tide washes is out of the question. From the proposed town site, about half a mile square, where the Indians have their potatoe patches, to the upper village is about three miles, a torrent stream has to be passed, on logs now, but a strong bridge would be required for the high water season. At the upper village to which the claim of Capt. Marly extends, on both sides of the river from the line of the town site, are two white men, Mr. Taylor and Mr. McLeod, holding claims, I am told, for some Victoria folk; Mr. McGregor, who has located there has gone to the mines.

Mr. Ross, who had returned from his way to the mines, and who was formerly connected with Mr. Wallace, thought of settling on the river at the crossing and establishing a ferry. The Indians are desirous of having white people among them, but by their extortion and ill-faith do everything to drive them away.

I have already given a description of the trail from Asinari to the upper village; it is about the same from Nooseloos to Asiuari. I landed several times from the canoe on my way up at various parts of the trail, and though some parts were good, the general character of it is the same. On approaching the head of canoe navigation the trail is exceedingly rocky and rough, so it is soon after leaving Spring's and going onwards. But the trail even if good would be useless for permanent purposes, as a large portion of it must be overflowed during the freshet season. The level land is about a mile wide from the river to the foot of the mountains, and, I think, commencing *denovo*, a good trail might be made nearer their base by long, straight stretches, shortening the actual tortuous trail very considerably. In my next communication I will give the reports of several persons who have returned from the trail.

VIATOR.

(To be continued.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are undeniably the finest Medicine in the world for Biliousness and Indigestion. In all cases of deranged stomach, determination of blood to the head, bile, sick headache, liver and stomach complaints, there is no medicine known that will give such immediate relief as these renowned Pills; young and old, rich or poor, patronise them, and so many cures are effected by their use, that their praise is sounded from the temperate climate to the frigid zone; in truth, persons who travel consider them a necessary requisite. During the overland journey to India, the blood becomes overheated, the liver torpid, the skin covered with prickly heat, and the whole system languid and exhausted. Nothing so soon gives relief as Holloway's Pills.

ASTHMA.—From Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.: "An old lady of our acquaintance has been greatly afflicted with Asthma for many years, and has tried a multiplicity of prescriptions, with little or no effect. My wife sent her a part of a box of the 'Bronchial Troches,'—after a few days we heard that she found great relief from their use, and today she sent a messenger some five miles to procure more: we had only one box left, but could not refuse it." "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are sold throughout the United States.

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS

Do You EXPECTORATE BLOOD?
Do you Cough?
Have you a Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Sides?
Have you Hactic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleuriay Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affections?
If so, you will find Jayne's Expectorant an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases.

DIED.

In this city, on the 16th August, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Joseph Jaffary, aged 63 years.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer PACIFIC, from San Francisco and Portland—Geo Grimes, Jas Welch, E Braverman and wife, J H Stone, J Zabill, Thos Brennan, B Pappenheimer, J C Nicholson, Mrs John Riley and children, Mr Myers, Mrs W B Douglass, T Horne, R W Horne and wife, D Haughton, Miss Horton, Miss H Phillips, W F Saywood, Mr Landors, J Knott, Mr Ashworth, R H Lord, R G Collison, Miss C Browning, Miss Asthworth, S Branton, Miss Callahan, Miss Eella Devine, Miss C Howard, Capt John T Wright, Capt Irwin, wife and children, Mr Cree, wife and child, Mr Van Wiger, Miss Clara Dean, John S Potter, John Woods, Mr Beattie, Crenshaw, Thayer, Taylor, Moses, Mr and Mrs Muir, John Wall, John Sexton, Mr R Lumbbead, H Bralsford, Thos Horn, J W Northers, L Jacobs, L Cohen, McMullen, Edwards, McLaughlin, Brown, Seabird, Lett, Dawson, McGuffy, Mrs Morris, J L Sickler and wife, F Bach, J M Ennis, McCarty, Murray, Kinson, G Gillman. W Brown, Evans, Goteer, Mrs Cooper, Shaw, Livingstone, Allison, Hirchmer.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer PACIFIC, from San Francisco—Oppenheimer, 1 pg caps; Sutro & Co., 3 packages tobacco 1 pg earriage 1 pg cotton hdkfs; Kwong Lea & Co, 1 pg flour 1 do clothing 1 do medicine; Myer & Trieste, 10 pg dry goods 3 do clothing and cutlery; Koshland Bros., 9 cs boots and shoes 2 cs dry goods; Tay Soon, 13 cs provisions 3 cs shrimps 5 do cakes; Hibben & Carswell, 2 pgs stationery; A Jacobs, 1 cs clothing 1 do dry goods; Langley Bros, 5 pgs drugs 2 do dry goods and ribbons; Thos Harris, 50 pgs potatoes; P Everett, 20 pgs onions; Gladwin, Turnbull & Co., 2 pgs harness; C Curtain & Co., 6 pgs butter 20 do onions 24 do potatoes 2 do cheese; Arthur Fellows, 8 pgs hardware; Henry Mansel, 5 cs boots and shoes; C A Bayley, 2 pgs butter 1 do cheese; Lester & Gibbs, 1 pg butter; L Braverman, 1 pkg fancy goods 3 do honey; J D Walker, 2 pgs gold coin; B C Stege & Co., 1 pg leather; J McMartin, 1 pg sheep skins; Curtis & Moor, 9 pgs drugs 3 boxes drugs; Alfred Fellows, 3 pgs hardware; E Maroiu, 6 pgs hardware; J S Harrison, 30 pkgs onions 3 do cheese 1 do brushes 50 do mats 1 do hops 1 do books 36 do potatoes 1 do mdse; Corbinere, 2 pgs mdse 20 cs champaigne 5 bdls paper; P McQuade & Co, 1 cs mdse 2 pgs do; P Moran, 5 bags vegleables 6 boxes pears 6 pgs wagon stuff 29 boxes fruit; Wells Fargo & Co, 4 pgs express; Tan Wo Sang & Co, 8 pkges mdse; Stone & Zebill 150 sheep; Dunlap, 1 wagon. Value, $60,000.

Per steamer PACIFIC, from Portland—Order, 101 boxes apples 2 wagons; Edgar & Aime, 28 boxes fruit 26 boxes apples 56 do fruit; Wells, Fargo & Co., 3 cs mdse; Gladwin Tarbell & Co., 123 sks bacon 14 boxes fruit; Jas Lowe, 148 casks bacon 50 boxes fruit; Reinhart, 14 mules 2 wagons; Sporborg & Goldstone, 70 bags bacon; Hudson Bay Co, 1 trunk; J J Southgate & Co., 40 bags bacon 77 boxes fruit; Allison & Brown, 4 horses 2 wagons; Morris & Monett, 22 boxes fruit; Shirpser Bros., 13 boxes fruit; Lord & Peters, 71 cs and 26 bags bacon; J G Brooks, 5 pgs mdse, Van Wiger, 4 horses, 1 coach; Koshland, 5 boxes lard 17 do fruit; B Derham, 1 bbl butter 10 hf bbls lard; T Patrick & Co., 4 boxes fruit; P Moran, 17 boxes fruit.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Port Townsend—S Coulter, 43 cattle, 1 pig; Walton, 10 cattle, 3 horses; W H Dyer, 1 cow and calf; Pike, 18 cattle; T Cameron, lot oak plank; L E Pratt, 2 bbls oil. Value $2345.

Per ship AMETHYST, from San Francisco—Wm Hood, 130 head cattle. Value, $1440.

Per bark FREMONT, from San Francisco—W B Jordan, 70 head cattle, 5¾ tons barley and bran, 20 tons hay. Value, $1800.

Per sch GENERAL HARNEY, from Port Townsend—36,000 feet lumber 18,000 pickets. Value, $800.

Per Bark NATHANIEL S. PERKINS, from San Francisco—Marvin, 28 pgs hd ware; Drummond, 31 pgs hdware; W M Scarby, 10 bxs asst'd drugs 2 bags do do; Vignolo & Co, 9 cs cigars 15 bxs maccaroni; Langley Bros, 4 bxs drugs 2 do glass 1 bale corks 60 cs alcohol 25 do camphene; G Sutro & Co, 5 cs manilla cigars; J J Southgate, 02 coils bale rope 2 cska ship's blocks 38 prs iron gas pipes 50 bis cement 10 cs Bath bricks 2 kegs red lead 4 coils rattan 10 bales oakum; Kwong Lee & Co, 6 bxs shrimps 9 do sug cake 1 bx dried pork 3 do sausages 2 bags small fish 2 bxs sticks 1 box clothing 3 do dried vegetables 1 jar sweetmeats 1 bx sundries 2 do vermicelli; P McQuade, 6 coils rope; Nelson & Co, 1060 sks barley 2 casks coal 1 bale 9 sks 5 bdls do 1 cs mdse 34 cs preserved meats 10 bxs raisins 6 cs tobacco 8 do sundries 19 bales rope 100 bxs soap 6 bales gunnies 5 kegs nails 20 chests tea 106 pgs provisions and groceries 60 hf bls refined sugar 50 bags potatoes; S G Banting, 65 bdls asstd timber; J Cameron, 46 do do; Byrnes, 10 do do; Prag, 68 pgs asstd hdward; Harrison, 3 buggys 2 cs harness; Webster & Co, 27 cs boots and shoes 2 rolls leather; Caire & Granelni, 26 pgs asstd hdware; Pierce & Seymour, 30 cs furniture; Newberg, 41 pgs asstd groceries; J Edwards, 7 cs mdse; St Anns, 1630 qr sks flour 480 do 100 fat sheep; Order 5 bxs furniture; Holbrook, 18 pgs asstd groceries: Nelson, 100 sks ground barley; Curtin & Co, 12 bls hams; Lenevue & Co, 15 bags corn meal 100 qr sks flour 200 extra fine; Edgar & Aime, 10 bxs candy 5 cs cheese 5 do ground coffee 5 do ground pepper 25 sks onions; Reinhart Bros, 400 qr sks flour 20 cs coffee and safe; C. A. Bayley, 80 qr sks flour; Storey, 12 pgs mdse; Malatester & Co, 7 pgs groceries. Value, $25,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

Aug 12—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Fleming, Port Townsend
Sloop Petrel, Smith, Port Townsend
Aug 13—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Townsend
Sloop Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
Aug 14—Stmr Pacific, Burns, Portland
Bark N S Perkins, ——, San Francisco
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Fleming, New Westminster
Sloop Northern Light, Osgood, Port Townsend
Sloop Leonede, McAlmond, Port Townsend
Aug 15—Ship Amethyst, Diggs, San Francisco
Bark N S Perkins, Ritchie, San Francisco
Bark Fremont, Newell, San Francisco
Schr H C Page, Oberg, Saanich
Aug 16—Slp Mystery, Brown, Port Townsend
Sch Sarah Newton, Foster, Port Townsend
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Slp Petrel, Smith, Port Townsend
Aug 18—Stmr Gov Douglas, Wright, New Westminster
Sch Winged Racer, Smart, Port Townsend
Sch Potter, Ryder, Port Townsend
Slp Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
Sch General Harney, Goodell Port Townsend
Sch Harriot, Sprague, Port Townsend

CLEARED.

Aug 12—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Fleming, New Westminster
Schr Rambler, Graham, Port Townsend
Sloop Northern Light, Osgood, Port Townsend
Sloop Petrel, Smith, Port Townsend
Aug 13—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Schr Langley, Boronovig, Sitka
Schr Trader, Mitchell, Saanich
Sloop Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
Aug 14—Stmr Pacific, Burns, San Francisco
Stmr Eliza Anderson, Fleming, Port Townsend
Bark Nellie Merrill, Staples, Port Townsend
Sloop Northern Light, Osgood, Port Townsend
Aug 15—Ship Amethyst, Diggs, Port Townsend
Bark Fremont, Newell, Port Townsend
Stmr Col Moody, Wright, New Westminster
Schr Nanaimo Packet, Allan, San Juan
Boat Monad, Page, Nanaimo
Aug 16—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Slp Mystery, Brown, Port Townsend
Sch Sarah Newton, Foster, Port Townsend
Sch H C Page, Oberg, Port Townsend
Slp Petrel, Smith, Port Townsend
Aug 18—Sch Explorer, McIntosh, Cowichan
Slp Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
Bt Black Hawk, Nelson, Salt Spring Island
Bt Ranger, Wood, Salt Spring Island
Sch Harriot, Sprague, Port Townsend
Bk N S Perkins, Ritchie, Port Townsend

Shipping.

Statement of Vessels Entered at the Port of Victoria, V. I., during the month of July, 1862:

ENTERED FROM	Steamers	Ships	Barks	Barkentines	Schooners	Sloops	Boats	Totals	Tonnage: British	Tonnage: For'gn
N. Westminster	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	24	4856	1650
Port Townsend	5	..	..	..	17	29	2	53	137	2304
San Juan	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	23	4
London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sooke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Nanaimo	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	568	176
Barclay Sound	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	40	....
San Francisco	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	8	....	4550
Cowichan	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	49	....
Honolulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	61
Stickeen	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	7	80	102
N. W. Coast	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	35	....
Salt Spring Isld	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	49	....
Q Charlotte Is	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Bute Inlet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Astoria	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	....	2178
Bentinck Arm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Saanich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Gulf of Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Totals	32		4	2	27	33	6	104	4769	10,964

Statement of Vessels Cleared at the Port of Victoria, V. I., during the month of July, 1862:

CLEARED FOR	Steamers	Ships	Barks	Barkentines	Schooners	Sloops	Boats	Totals	Ton'age: British	Ton'age: For'gn
N. Westminster	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	4212	1870
Port Townsend	4	..	4	1	16	24	1	50	266	3647
San Juan	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	23	2
London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sooke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Nanaimo	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	....
Barclay Sound	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	898	....
San Francisco	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	....	2750
Cowichan	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	49	....
Honolulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Stickeen	1	..	..	..	4	4	1	10	203	58
N. W. Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Salt Spring Is'd	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Q. Charlotte Is.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Bute Inlet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Astoria	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	....	2586
Bentinck Arm.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Saanich	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	8	....
Gulf of Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Totals	32	1	6	1	26	28	4	98	5663	10,91

NOTICE.

1. THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE informs the public that an office has been opened in the old Philharmonic Hall, at the corner of Government and Broughton streets, for the purpose of communicating between employers and laborers, and of giving useful information to immigrants.

2. Employers are requested to record at this office immediately the particulars of any employment which they may have to offer. They should state the description of work—the number of men wanted—the time for which they are likely to be employed, the wages offered, and where application should be made. A charge of a quarter of a dollar will be made for recording these particulars.

3. The names of applicants for employment will be recorded on payment of 25 cents, and such applicant will be recommended for work according to their probable fitness, in the order of their applications, which will be recorded in a book under the heads of skilled and unskilled laborers. On being engaged by an employer, the applicant's name will be scored out of the book, but can at any time be re-entered as a fresh application, on payment of half the original fee.

4. The Committee will not be responsible for providing employment for any one.

5. Arrangements will be made without delay, by which it is hoped the Committee will be enabled to give useful information to immigrants who may wish to settle in the Island.

6. Subscriptions are invited from any persons desirous to assist in carrying out the above objects, and will be received at the office of the Committee and at the Bank of British North America.

By order of the Committee.

ROBERT BURNABY,
Honorary Secretary.

au8

NATHAN POINTER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
GOVERNMENT STREET,
in the lower story of
British Colonist Fire-Proof Building,

Two doors South of the Post Office, Victoria, V. I., Is now prepared to offer the largest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, (of New York), and L. Atkinson's Improved Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia)

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIC SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment Gents Superfine Manchester Gingham Shirts, a magnificent assortment of

GENTS SILK SCARFS,

a new style of Gents Fine Cassimere Comforters and Opera Scarfs, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' celebrated superfine patent

White and Colored Shirts,

and is also receiving by every Steamer those beautiful

BYRON SHIRTS,

of all sizes, varying from 13 to 20 inches around the neck. Ladies should call and examine those

Baltic Stockings,

for winter wear. Orders sent through Express for Shirts, by sending the size of the neck, I will guarantee to fit. Orders filled for all parts of

British Columbia & Puget Sound.

I shall receive fresh Goods by every arrival from London. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, ax Grecian. A fine lot of

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,

for the Fall and Winter trade.

—ALSO—

a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, high finish. The Gloves consist of some 75 dozen pairs, of various kinds. The Crimean Blue Over-Shirts, weighing two and a half pounds, with double backs. We study to please. Business hours, from 6 A. M., to 10 P. M. te28 6mdaw

Vancouver Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 30th July, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS BEING PURCHASERS of land in the Districts of Cowichan, Somenos, Comiaken, Quamichan, or Shawnigan, are hereby informed that the request contained in their petition will be complied with in the following manner:

The sections on which instalments are due on the 11th day of August, 1862, will be absolutely forfeited on that day.

Each purchaser, however, may, within 14 days from the 1st of August, 1862, select a number of acres equivalent at £1 per acre to the amount paid by him to the Land Office, and state in writing addressed to the Surveyor General the section or sections selected by him within the said 14 days. The sections so selected shall be conveyed to the purchaser on his releasing all claims against the remaining sections.

Any purchaser who has not completed his selection and notified the Surveyor General thereof in due form prescribed by this notice, shall in lieu of land selected be entitled to a land warrant entitling him to a grant of land in any part of Vancouver Island of the extent paid for by his hitherto paid up instalments, at the ratio of £1 per acre, such land to be selected from any Crown land unsold, unpre-empted and unreserved at the time of application for the same.

No person in selecting land in respect of his paid instalments shall take any fractional portion of a section, but if willing to pay £1 an acre for the residue, may purchase the whole of such section by paying into the Land Office the price of such residue at the rate aforesaid.

In the event of any purchaser having paid any money for his instalments beyond the amount necessary to cover the land selected by him, and being unwilling to purchase the residue of any section in manner aforesaid, he shall be entitled to a land warrant to the extent of the unapplied money.

By order of the Governor,

ju31 WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

PROCLAMATION.

Vancouver Island.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 8th August, 1862.

THE GOVERNOR, WITH THE ADvice of the Council, directs it to be notified:

That, to any person or persons who shall first discover a profitable Gold Field within the Colony of Vancouver Island, and make known and describe to the Colonial Government the site and limits of the tract of land comprised in his or their discovery, there shall be paid the sum of One Thousand Pounds sterling (£1000), provided the monies received for Licenses issued for working the said tract of land be equal to that amount; and provided always that there shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the local Government, that there has been BONA FIDE raised and produced from the said tract or field, within Six Months of the issue of the said Licenses, an amount of Gold equal in value to not less than Ten Thousand Pounds (£10,000).

By His Excellency's Command.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

au9 tf

Public Notice.

OFFICE OF LANDS AND WORKS, 12th August, 1862.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ARRANGEMENTS made between the Government and certain intended Settlers in the Districts of Shawnigan, Comiaken, Somenos, Quamichan and Cowichan, the whole of those Districts are hereby reserved until further notice.

No pre-emption in the above mentioned Districts will be registered in the Land Office until such further notice.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.

J. DESPARD PEMBERTON,
Surveyor General.

au13 tf

Capt. W. Driscoll Gosset, R. E.

BEING ABOUT TO PROCEED TO Europe on six months' leave of absence, requests that if, either in his public capacity, or as a private individual, he owe any one, either in British Columbia or Vancouver Island, any money, the account may be AT ONCE presented for payment.

New Westminster, July 29, 1862. au11

£30 Reward.

WHEREAS, THERE IS REASON TO believe that men have been tampered with and induced to desert from Her Majesty's ships, by evil disposed persons, contrary to law, notice is hereby given that all such persons will be prosecuted, and a Reward of Thirty Pounds will be paid for such information as will lead to the Apprehension and Conviction of any person who harbors, conceals, entices, or in any way assists men to desert, or improperly absent themselves from Her Majesty's service.

AUG. F. PEMBERTON,
Commissioner of Police.

Victoria, V. I., 31st July, 1862. au2

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between Mortimer Cook & Charles Otis Kimball, of Lytton, B. C., dissolved by death of the latter on 27th January, 1862, and extended by mutual consent of the Administrator, Ed. H. Kimball, and Mortimer Cook, on 7th March, 1862, has been this day fully and completely dissolved, and a final settlement made; Mortimer Cook purchasing the interest of deceased from Administrator, and becoming responsible for all liabilities of the late Firm.

MORTIMER COOK,
EDWARD H. KIMBALL.

Lytton, April 21st, 1862. au14 1wdaw

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!

Hollowy's Ointment.

A Cure for Piles and Fistulae.

Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured, by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of Pills: ere many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.

These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

A Man who refused to have his Leg off.

"*From the Kilrush Advertiser, June 2nd, 1860.*"

BENJAMIN COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilrush, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilrush, he purchased at Ennis, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, became by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

Gout and Rheumatism.

The essence of these diseases lie in the blood, which has, floating through each vessel, the pain-giving poison, which irritates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty diseases. The philosophy of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, acts in unison with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

Dropsy, Swollen Legs or Ankles.

The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arise from some obstruction to the free circulation through the blood vessels or lymphatics, or depend on the inflamed state of some secreting surface. Holloway's remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be exaggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorbents and secretions, with a power that no dropsy however inveterate, can long resist. They regulate the proper flow of blood to every organ, and purify it likewise.—they filter out everything that is morbid or injurious.—they thoroughly regenerate every function, yet potent as they are for good, they are powerless for evil. They do not contain mercury or any noxious substances. They act safely and certainly.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Old Ulcers.

This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail in the cure of any wound, any sore, or any ulcer,—as can be proved by innumerable testimonials from persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, and yet by perseverance they have been made as sound as they were the day they were born, by this incomparable Ointment. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin-diseases
Burns	Chapped Hands	Glandular	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Swellings	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Cancers	Lumbago	Tumours
Coco-bay	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Ulcers
Scalds	Elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Wounds
			Yaws
			Sore Nipples

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. n13

☞ CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS. Sole Agents for Vancouver Island. de4

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Jayne's Expectorant

HAS BEEN FOR THIRTY YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Do not allow your cold to take its own course. Two thirds of the victims of consumption owe their afflictions to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well of itself." Do not fall into this error, but avail yourself at once of a remedy which twenty-five years experience has demonstrated is certain to procure a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucous or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration, remove all difficulty of breathing.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This wide-spread disease, which may be generally described as an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes or air vessels, spreading through every part of the lungs, is often mistaken for consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and, if the case is not of too long standing, will certainly produce a cure.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time or maintained so universal a popularity, as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By taking two or three large doses in the early stages of the disease, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, this preparation acts as a suporific or sweating medicine, and subdues the inflammation at the outset.

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. There is no remedy which so effectually overcomes this disease as the Expectorant. What parent can witness the sufferings of her children from this distressing complaint, without doing all in her power for their relief? What medicine so pleasant to the taste, or so certain to produce immediate benefit? Give it a trial, then, and let it prove its efficacy.

HAVE YOU CROUP?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children are subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or, in the absence of prompt relief, none more fatal in its results, than Croup. Parents, therefore, should keep at hand a remedy sure and thorough. Such a remedy may be found in the Expectorant, and every careful mother will keep a supply by her.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Is a standard medicine. For twenty-five years it has been before the public, and during this period its curative powers have been testified to by all classes of people in all quarters of the world. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, merchants and mechanics, have experienced its remedial effects, and have furnished us with their testimony, and it may be found at length in our Almanac. To their convincing certificates we would refer the doubting.

This EXPECTORANT, and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S FAMILY MEDICINES, may be had of CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria, of whom may also be obtained, gratis, *Jaynes Medical Almanac and Guide to Health*, containing, besides a valuable calendar, a catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure. au15-1mdaw

NOTICE
To Owners of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Real Estate Assessment Rolls for the different Towns and Districts have been finally passed by the Court of Revision; and that the amounts so assessed are now payable into the Treasury.

ALEXANDER WATSON, Treasurer.

Treasury, V. I., 12th August, 1862.

Notice to Owners of Real Estate.

IN TERMS OF THE "REAL ESTATE Tax Act, 1860." Five Per Cent. additional will be levied, after the 24th instant, on all payments into the Treasury under the Assessment Roll for Victoria Town.

ALEXANDER WATSON,
Treasurer.

Treasury, V. I., 13th August, 1862. au14

Lytton Steam Sawmill.

A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THIS property is now offered for sale to close a partnership. For particulars apply to G. B. WRIGHT, at Lillooet, B. C., or MORTIMER COOK, Lytton City. jn31 tfdaw

THE BRITISH COLONIST, PRINTED and Published by Amor DeCosmos, Government street, near the Post Office, Victoria, V. I.
Tuesday morning, August 19, 1862.